

**Ger's**  
Cantaloupe,  
One Dozen, 25c  
—Luscious  
cantaloupe, per-  
fected especially  
feature setting in  
deliciousness in  
Fourth Floor

**Men, \$14**

erge trousers, an ideal summer com-  
y well dressed men at the beaches  
ations in the city. A man looks  
uts them on.  
opportunities that come in our Men's Store,  
now is that it comes in June instead of  
back coats, made of Oswego serge, half line  
the latest swagger style, with tuxed belt  
of the alertness of the Hamburger service  
fine suits to be priced.

**na Hats at \$4.35**

month ago for these remarkably good  
market to procure more of them. We  
sell at \$4.35 each, and free from all  
aman, one-piece, and free from all  
styles from which to select—all popu-  
and sunken crown.

**25 \$1.50 Summer Shirts, 85c**

—Cool, comfortable shirts that  
you will be glad to get in  
these warm days—and the price  
—you'll appreciate that, too.  
—Coat style of madras, cotton  
cloth and highly mercurized fabric.  
Some have separate collars  
—match; soft French cuffs.  
—Men's Store—Main Floor

**Coats, \$18.50**

**Our Regular Line**

that means rare economies for you

from 14 to 44 and all the popular ingu-

els of sponge, waves in, Alice

or two time

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es for

near—

models—

of them

are effe-

\$1.95

the hems

on's best

surplus

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French

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a higher

**I CURE**

**PILES**

**FISTULA, ALL RECTAL DISEASE**

**WITHOUT OPERATION**

**BY MY PAINLESS DISSOLVENT METHOD**

**USES EXCEPT THOSE OF THE RECTUM**

**AND BOWELS**

I have been curing diseases of the rectum and  
my experience as hospital and railroad surgeon  
has enabled me to develop a new  
method of treatment, and my patients can  
have a moment's time from their business  
"home cure" or a "correspondence treatment"  
and treatment administered under the  
my office.

known Southern California people have  
are on file in my office.

**SANTA MONICA MINISTER**

C. H. White has cured me of a disease  
The method of treatment is effective, and  
and the skill born of many years of  
man. He comprehends all he claims to do.

**LEAGUE SUPERINTENDENT**

are thankful for the privilege of having  
ment with wisdom, the delicate and delicate  
"To all, I heartily commend you."  
You sincerely yours,  
D. B. L. L., Superintendent State Anti-  
Co. INC. 1907.

**Rectal 423 S. Spru**

**White, Specialist**

**Co. INC. 1907.**

**EST. L. A.**

**WHALEBONE**

**METHOD**

**ROD**

**HEAD**

**PROTECTOR**

**Co. INC. 1907.**

**EST. L. A.**



SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1913.

Summer's Toll.

# TEN DEAD FROM HEAT

## Ten Bitten by Mad Dogs.

### Over a Score of Prostrations in City of Chicago Alone, Five Victims Dying.

#### San's Rays Drive Hundreds of Farm Hands from Fields in Kansas.

#### Seven Persons Overcome in Minneapolis, Noted for Its Ice Palaces.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
CHICAGO, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Ten deaths directly due to heat, a score of prostrations and no persons bitten by rabid dogs had been reported up to 7 o'clock this morning. Of those prostrated, five will probably die before morning, as great difficulty was had at the hospitals where they were taken, in nursing them to consciousness.

The city gave up its last gasp of hope for cooling breezes early in the day. The famous lake breeze shriveled before the hot blasts from the south-east and puffed out of existence before it had traveled fifty feet from its source.

At the observatory tower, shielded from the sun's rays and cooled by cool draughts, the official temperature was said to be 96 degrees, but nobody was traveling in that direction. Down in the cavernous streets, where the sun's rays beat down and the hundreds of miles of pavement were superheated by the sun's rays, the temperature at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon was 100 degrees.

(Continued on Second Page.)

**THE WORLD'S NEWS**

**IN TODAY'S TIMES.**

**REMARKS OF IT**

**REMARKS OF IT**

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**REMARKS OF IT**

# STORK GUEST AT REUNION.

## Amidst Visitors at Silver Wedding and "The Boy."

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SACRAMENTO, (Pa.) June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDowell began preparing a month ago for a family reunion and general jubilation on the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary, which fell today. Guests began to call at the house early this morning, and there was some surprise when Mrs. McDowell was not on hand to receive them. Finally the matter was understood when an upstairs room, where Mr. McDowell unobtrusively hid his callers with: "The stork is here, too. It is a boy."

Bond.

# ADMITS COMBINE WITH STANDARD.

## H. CLAY PIERCE DENIES HE IS TIED WITH ROTHSCHILDS.

TEXAS OIL MAGNATE DECLARES ALL IS HARMONIOUS WITH THE INTERESTS AND IS LIKELY TO REMAIN SO—PREFERS TO SAY NOTHING IN REGARD TO THE CALIFORNIA FIELDS.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
LONDON, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] H. Clay Pierce asserted in no uncertain terms today that a bond still exists between the Waters-Pierce and Standard Oil Companies, despite the reports that his concern had enlisted the financial aid of the Rothschilds to the amount of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of fighting the Rockefeller interests.

Mr. Pierce went on to say that no such combination as was rumored had ever been thought of. He also stated that among the oil interests "everything is harmonious and likely to remain so."

"Combining the California fields I have nothing to say."

"Let me say that there is nothing in that oil rumor. It is all a canard."

(Continued on Second Page.)

**THE WORLD'S NEWS**

**IN TODAY'S TIMES.**

**REMARKS OF IT**

**REMARKS OF IT**

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**REMARKS OF IT**

# DIRECTED BY BRYAN.

## Inquiry Into the Hemet Case.

### May Prosecute Californians Who Drove Out Korean Fruit Pickers.

#### Japanese Embassy to Await Result of Investigation Before Acting.

#### Town Officials Disclaim All Responsibility for the Situation.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
WASHINGTON, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Without waiting for a formal complaint from the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Saito Chinda, the State Department today directed an investigation of the driving of Korean fruit pickers from the town of Hemet, Cal. Secretary of State Bryan has requested the Department of Justice to inquire into the circumstances of the case and ascertain whether or not the persons responsible for the affair can be prosecuted.

The investigation will probably be made by the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California.

The Japanese embassy will also make its own inquiry, which will be conducted by the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, who is at the embassy today that no action toward making a complaint to the State Department over the treatment of the Koreans will be submitted until the Consul-General's investigation has been completed.

While the officials of the State Department regard the affair as unfortunate because of the serious controversy with Japan over the alien land law, they were relieved when they learned from the press dispatch that no one was injured. They expressed the hope that the prompt investigation of the affair will prevent any further incidents of this sort in California.

**HEMET MAYOR WORRIED.**

DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

(BY A. P. WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
HEMET, June 27.—Officials of Hemet were worried today as to the probable outcome of the incident yesterday when a party of Korean fruit pickers from Riverside were driven out of town by white field laborers and sympathizers who resented the competition of the Asiatics. It was reported that the pickers had been driven out of town by a party of white field laborers and sympathizers who resented the competition of the Asiatics.

The Asiatics were imported, it is said, by fruit growers because they offered to pick fruit at rates from 2 to 3 cents per box, while the white workmen demanded 10 cents.

The fruit growers asserted that they were forced to seek Asiatic labor because of the scarcity of white workmen. But it was denied that there was any scarcity of white labor in this section.

Deferring to the attitude of the citizens of the party of Korean fruit pickers, ranchers and several other organizations of fruit growers announced today that they were in favor of "a white man's valley," and would make no further efforts to procure Asiatic labor of any sort.

The town was much excited when it was reported that an agent of the State Department was on the way here from Los Angeles to investigate the expulsion incident.

**CALLS IT BOYS' PRANK.**

**JAPANESE CONSUL VIEWS.**

(BY A. P. WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A prank of overgrown boys was the expression used today by K. Kumasaki, first Vice-Consul, at the Japanese Consulate here, today, regarding the Hemet affair of yesterday, when a party of Korean laborers were expelled by townsmen. The Vice-Consul refused to consider the matter as a basis of possible diplomatic representations, he said. He said a telegraphic report of the matter had been received by his office, from the Japanese Association of Southern California.

**RECEPTION TO BALD TEAMS.**

**JAPS AND AMERICANS MIX.**

TOKIO, June 27.—Arthur Bailey Blanchard, Charge d'Affaires of the American embassy, gave a reception today in honor of the Japanese and American teams of the Kelo University of Japan and Leland Stanford Jr. University of California. The members of the Stanford team sail on board the Nippon Maru for San Francisco today.

**WOMAN'S SLEUTHING WINS.**

**New York Wife Secures Divorce From Husband Now Said to Be in San Jose, Calif.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NEW YORK, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] On testimony based on her own work as a detective, Mrs. Mary Wilson today won an extraordinary decree of divorce from James Placker Wilson, who used to drive the twenty-mile team of a horse company about the country. It was alleged that the husband and a co-respondent, said to be a handsome woman named Maude Rider, are in San Jose, Calif. Service was allowed by publication.

# STARTS HEART AFTER DEATH.

## Paris Surgeon Gets It Going, but Contractions Stop Suddenly.

(BY CABLE AND A. P. TO THE TIMES.)  
PARIS, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dr. Bouche, following in the footsteps of Dr. Carrel, has succeeded in reviving the normal action of the heart ten minutes after death. "After a motor car accident I was called in, and immediately perceived that the victim had been killed instantaneously," he said today. "I decided upon a surgical operation, having diagnosed traumatic rupture of the heart. I opened the throat and in fifty seconds laid bare the heart. After filling all the cardiac cavities with a special organic liquid I made a rapid tracheotomy and introduced oxygen by the tracheal tube, while my assistant performed artificial respiration. To my great surprise the heart after auricular massage continued to contract by its own true action. But the contractions suddenly ceased, and all subsequent efforts to re-establish them were in vain."

"Tut, Tut!"

# CHEMISE EXPOSE LATEST MENACE.

## PARIS SPRINGS RIVAL TO THE FRENCH A-BOD.

### New Dance that is Setting French Capital Wild Expected to Reach New York Quarters Soon.

#### About Same Time—American Women Witness French Duet.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NEW YORK, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Arriving on the Cunarder Mauretania today, earnest and conscious of the gravity of her mission, was Miss Gail Kane, who returned from a tour abroad to warn American girls against a moral-degrading creation of Paris artistry which is due to arrive here in about a month, according to fashion forecasters. This "mautau" garment, as she called it, is known to the wicked who effect it as the "chemise expose," and compared with it the French girl's dress is a thing of modesty and refinement.

Miss Kane also brings a warning of a dance that has set Paris crazy, which is expected to reach these shores about the time that the chemise expose strikes quarantine. Unfortunately the French girl's dress is due to arrive here in about a month, according to fashion forecasters.

With Miss Kane was Mrs. P. L. Harden, well-known New York society woman. In Paris the two women were inseparable. Mrs. Harden told a story on her friend, the actress, who had a host of admirers. The two most favored were a short and fat journalist named Jacques Ledoux and Henri Vassel, a poet and proper gentleman of leisure and means.

One day the journalist was leaving after a call when he bumped into his rival just coming in. Blood could alone atone for the bump. Cards were exchanged. Coffee, rapier, second and second were arranged for. Miss Kane was excited.

"Aren't you going to try and prevent the duel?" exclaimed her friend. "Let them fight."

What was more, the two women went to see the duel, which was held in the gray of the dawn. From the first flash of the rapier it looked to the girls like a fake.

**DELAY FOR CAMINETTI.**

**Sacramento County Will Not Push Child Abandonment Case Until After San Francisco Trial.**

(BY A. P. WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SACRAMENTO, (Cal.) June 27.—Dist. Atty. Wachhorst said today that the trial of Maury Duggs and Drew Caminetti on the charges of child abandonment preferred in Sacramento county will be postponed until after July 15, the date set for the trial in the Federal court.

"The cases in San Francisco," he said, "are more important. Here, the two are charged with only a misdemeanor, the extreme penalty for which is one year. In San Francisco they are charged with a felony and means that if they are convicted they are liable to five-year sentences."

It had been reported that the effect of the prosecution on the State's charges would be to free them from prosecution in the Federal court.

The arraignment of the two elopement cases set for next Monday in Sacramento.

**COURT IS EASY ON WIDOW.**

**Former California Postmistress Pleads Guilty to Embezzlement Charge and Is Let Off with Fine.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. Margaret Byles, the young widow who embezzled \$811 of government funds last January while acting as postmistress at Bonny Doon, in Santa Cruz county, pleaded guilty before United States District Judge W. C. Van Fleet today and was let off with a fine of \$250. She will be confined in the Alameda County Jail until the fine is paid. The comparatively light sentence imposed was largely due to Mrs. Byles' ill-health. Mrs. Byles' excuse for appropriating Federal funds was that she had an invalid mother to support.

# So Now She Calls Him "Rudie."

## Marie Rappold, Who was waiting at the dock in New York yesterday to hug Rudolph Berger on his arrival from Hamburg. And they say the hug means they are engaged to be married.

Romance.

# SOPRANO TO WED A TENOR; A MUSICAL UNDERSTANDING.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NEW YORK, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. Marie Rappold, the grand opera singer, today was waiting at the pier when Rudolph Berger, the German tenor, arrived on board of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria from Hamburg, and presently Mrs. Rappold's arms were around his neck.

Mr. Berger and Mr. Berger's arms were around Mrs. Rappold's neck.

It was "Rudie" and "Marie" when they spoke to one another, although the words appeared superfluous to their perfect understanding. They admitted that they were going to be married, but refused to tell when the happy day would be.

**Castle Robber.**

# SEEK PROMOTER OF BABY RAFFLE.

## CHICAGOANS SELL TICKETS ON NINE-MONTH-OLD CHILD.

Anti-Cruelty Society Investigates Report of Latest Chance Game and Authors May Be Arrested if Purchasers Can Be Induced to Testify as to Their Methods.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
CHICAGO, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Work of getting some clue to the identity of persons in the neighborhood at East Forty-third street and Grand boulevard, who are defrauded to be offering tickets of a baby raffle, was begun today by Mrs. Hugh F. Cronan, No. 6258 Jackson Park avenue. Mrs. Cronan gave the information to Hugo Krause, secretary of the Anti-Cruelty Society. When she learned today it would be impossible for Mr. Krause personally to conduct the investigation, she started out in the hope that she might be able to find some one who had purchased a ticket.

Mrs. Cronan reported to Mr. Krause that persons unknown to her had been offering tickets on a 9-month-old girl to be raffled at a picnic to be given in July. Pictures of the baby were shown prospective purchasers, according to Mrs. Cronan, and it was held out that the money raised "would be devoted to the education of the child."

**RACE HORSE FAILED HIM.**

**Railroad Treasurer Who Relied on It to Retrieve His Fortune Sentenced to Penitentiary.**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
CHICAGO, June 27.—Edwin F. Young, former treasurer of the Chicago, Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad Company, pleaded guilty today to the embezzlement of \$46,000 of the company's funds and was sentenced to an indeterminate term of from one to ten years in prison.

A desperate effort by Young to retrieve his fortune by purchasing training and backing a race horse, was told by W. F. Perera, attorney for the railroad, today.

Young's entire assets are comprised in the race horse worth \$1700.

**YOU'LL ALL HEAR FROM HIM.**

**WASHINGTON, June 27.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] William J. Hartley of Georgia was confirmed as director of the census by the Senate yesterday in succession to E. Dana Durand.**

# FEDERALS DEFEATED.

## Ojeda Trapped by the Rebels.

### Remnant of Army in Danger of Being Cut to Pieces at Bacatete.

#### Villa's Forces Divide into Three Columns to Attack Ciudad Juarez.

#### Senator Fall Urges Wilson to Abandon "Hands Off" Policy in Mexico.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
DOUGLAS (Ariz.) June 27.—Official insurgent advice received tonight said that Gen. Ojeda's column had not entered Guaymas, but was surrounded by insurgents at Bacatete. While the remnants of Ojeda's army is besieged by the State's Yaqui Indians, another group of insurgents is reported preparing to enter Guaymas tomorrow. It was asserted that the gulf port contains only the resident garrison of 400 men and that no opposition was expected.

The Fifth Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., will hasten to El Paso to assist in patrolling the Texas and New Mexico borders during the anticipated attack on Juarez. A special train made up here was rushed tonight to Ft. Huachuca to convey the Fifth to El Paso.

**DIVIDES FORCES TO ATTACK JUAREZ.**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
EL PASO (Tex.) June 27.—Gen. Samuel Navarro, surgeon in the Constitutional army, subordinate to Gen. Francisco Villa, arrived here this afternoon from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, via Columbus, N. M. He says that Villa's forces are divided into three columns and marching to attack Juarez from as many directions. United States army officials report that Col. Justo Diaz is commanding one of Villa's columns, is camping tonight on the north shore of Lake Guzman with 500 men.

Villa's army, numbering about 1200 cavalry, is depending on its rifle and dynamite to capture the border port, according to Surgeon Navarro. He



**HARBOR SURVEY IS AUTHORIZED.****Stephens Reports Victory for Los Angeles Project.****Says It Is Preliminary to Deepening of Channel.****City Gains Everything It Originally Asked For.**

(BY FEDERAL WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.)  
WASHINGTON, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.] The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors informed Congressmen Stephens and Bell today that the request for survey of the harbor channels urged at the hearing on June 18 would be granted.

This is reversing the former action of the board, which refused to consider the request for surveys on which to base additional harbor work. "This is very favorable to Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors," said Congressman Stephens tonight. "The Board of Engineers has decided to order the survey of the channel in the outer harbor to a depth of thirty-five feet, of the channel connecting the inner and the outer harbors to a depth of 150 feet and a depth of thirty-five feet, to make a survey for the enlargement of the existing channel between Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors and dredging it to a depth of thirty-five feet. The board has also authorized a survey in the inner harbor to determine the advisability of doing the following work:

"Deepening the channel between the turning basin and the east basin between wharf lines 150 feet apart to thirty feet; deepening to thirty feet a channel 150 feet wide containing 100 feet in the inner harbor, and 44 feet in the outer harbor, and dredging the representatives of Los Angeles and Long Beach asked for and is substantially that was recommended by Col. McKim."

"As soon as this surveying is done and the estimates made," said Congressman Stephens, "the people of Los Angeles will be in a position to know what they shall ask Congress to do in improving the harbor."

**OFFICIAL LIBELS CALIFORNIA WINE.****INSPECTOR TRADES PRODUCT OF THE PACIFIC COAST.**

Employee of Internal Revenue Service in Ohio Carries Favor With Senator Pomeroy by Advocating Proposed Branding Tax as a Protection to Eastern Distillers.

(BY FEDERAL WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.] Senator Pomeroy is in receipt of a letter from an internal revenue inspector in Ohio, who commends the senator for his efforts to last year's brandy used in fortifying California sweet wines. He writes:

"If the California wine producers could fortify their wine as a beverage for drinking purposes (as they claim) there would probably not be as much objection to the use of free spirits in fortifying it, but the facts are that a large percentage of the wine which they fortify is a rank, sour liquid, and provides a means of adding spirits, could not be disposed of at any price, and, even after the spirits are added, cannot be used as a beverage, but is sold in large quantities to wholesale liquor dealers and retailers in the large cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York. The wine is then used by dealers in compounding imitation, spurious liquors and cordials. On account of the wine being fortified with free spirits, grain and fruit, the distillers and wine producers outside of California cannot compete in price or quality with the character of product used by the blenders, compounders and retailers. So extensive has this been practiced and the privilege abused that the use of adding free spirits to wine has been prohibited by a definite ruling had been issued prohibiting its use entirely as a product to be used in rectification. But to try and enforce this ruling is a task and takes up the time and expense of revenue officers, which might be utilized in more important duties."

**BROWNED IN LAKE HOPATONG.**

Son of Secretary of President Yuan Shi Kai Goes Beyond His Depth and Sinks.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
LAKE HOPATONG (N. J.) June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] After slaying the body of King Ng Liang, 14-year-old son of Liang Shi Yi of Canton, secretary to President Yuan Shi Kai of China, who was drowned yesterday, Corporal Penfield decided that drowning was accidental.

Liang was learning to swim in Lake Hopatong and was accompanied only by a woman instructor. He could swim a little, but got beyond his depth and sank before his teacher could help him.

Liang and his brother and sister have been in America only a month. They are in charge of Charles M. Kuchel, foreign manager of the American Locomotive Company, and were intrusted to him by their father.

**ABOLISH DADY BACKVILLE.**

Contestants in London Will Give Disdain Charge Against Deputy Secretary of Scott Mission.

(BY CABLE AND A. P. TO THE TIMES.)  
LONDON, June 27.—The suit brought by members of the family of the late Mr. John Murray Scott, to have the will by which he left his estate to his daughter, Lady Backville, a relative of a former British minister at Washington, nearly \$5,000,000 and other property, was resumed today.

Walter Scott, a brother of the dead millionaire, testified the Scott family did not suggest there had been any undue relations between Sir John and Lady Backville. Their attitude, he said, was only one of suspicion as to Lady Backville's actions.

**PUTS STAMPS ON EQUALITY.****Parcel Postage Is Made Interchangeable With Regular Items.**

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
WASHINGTON, June 27.—Parcel post stamps will be valid on all classes of mail on and after July 1, and ordinary stamps, including commemorative issues, will be good for postage on parcel post packages, under an order issued today by Postmaster-General Burleson.

**Ten Dead from Heat.**

(Continued from First Page.)

noon registered 105 deg. On the west side of the city, half a mile from the lake, it was 100 deg. in the shade. And there is no hope of relief. Federal experts scanned the map today and said fair weather and intense heat will continue throughout the Middle and Central West for several days. The entire Middle West is a furnace. Last night's local storm in Minnesota brought temporary relief and much property destruction to limited districts, but the cold winds did not get beyond the State.

**INFANT MORTALITY HIGH.**

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by health authorities to prevent epidemics in the congested areas. With several days of broken heat, infant mortality in the ghetto and other densely populated districts leaps to appalling figures. Agents of charitable societies and the health department are constantly in the districts, warning mothers as to the care of babies. Instructions as to the guidance for health are printed in many languages and posted in the foreign quarters.

The Consumers Ice Company has issued free coupon books to agents of charitable associations, ministers, priests, rabbis, visiting nurses and other legitimate agencies and is donating thousands of tons of ice at charge all through the congested territory.

With the increasing heat, the relative humidity today stood at 72, greatly aggravating the situation. The long period of torridity is especially deadly for horses, which drop in the streets.

**EPIDEMIC FEARED.**

Fears of an epidemic are being voiced by physicians because of the filthy streets, the inadequate collection and destruction of garbage and general carelessness in sanitation in the most crowded sections of the city. The contract with the company which collects garbage expires in August and the city authorities have already hinted that householders will be expected to care for their own garbage after that time. This proposal has caused a great storm of protest, for it is realized that this would mean deaths by the wholesale.

Dispatches tonight from the Pacific Northwest announce that heavy rains have relieved the situation in that country and also assured record crops of wheat and fruit. Heavy rain in the corn and wheat country is still severely felt.

**TORRID WAVE IN OTHER CITIES.**

Dispatches from other cities tell of torrid heat and drought conditions. Milwaukee had two deaths and fifteen prostrations, while Cleveland reports fifteen deaths since Thursday evening. Ten of this number being babies.

The torrid wave now gripping the Western and Central States has not yet arrived in the East, although temperatures there are steadily rising. In Boston today the highest temperature reached was 90, and at Philadelphia the maximum was 88. Boston reported a maximum of 91, and a minimum of 68. New York also could be classed in the torrid list with a maximum of 84.

In the South, the skies were overcast with clouds, affording some relief from the heat. Montgomery, Ala., reported a maximum of 84, and at Philadelphia the maximum was 88. Boston reported a maximum of 91, and a minimum of 68. New York also could be classed in the torrid list with a maximum of 84.

**HEAT SUSPENDS HARVEST.**

KANSAS AND MISSOURI SWEETEN.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
KANSAS CITY (Mo.) June 27.—This was the hottest day of the year throughout Kansas and in this part of Missouri. At Great Bend, where the mercury reached 103 in the shade, harvesters were unable to work. In the south, the hands left their work. A number of points reported horses overcome in the fields. In the north, the hands left their work. A number of points reported horses overcome in the fields.

At St. Louis, the temperature reached 103 at 3:10 p.m. Twenty-two persons were overcome by heat. No rain was reported from any part of the State. The minimum temperature here was 75 deg. at 4 a.m. Several prostrations were caused by the heat.

**HEAT CLOSES FACTORIES.**

G.A.R. CHIEF OVERCOME.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Col. A. G. Weisert, 70 years old, past commander-in-chief of the Wisconsin G.A.R., was overcome while in his office, and is now in a critical condition. Mrs. Albertine Rupp, 52 years old, went suddenly insane from the heat and committed suicide by swallowing poison. Scores of factories and offices closed and work on the streets was halted.

**RAIN RECORDS BROKEN.**

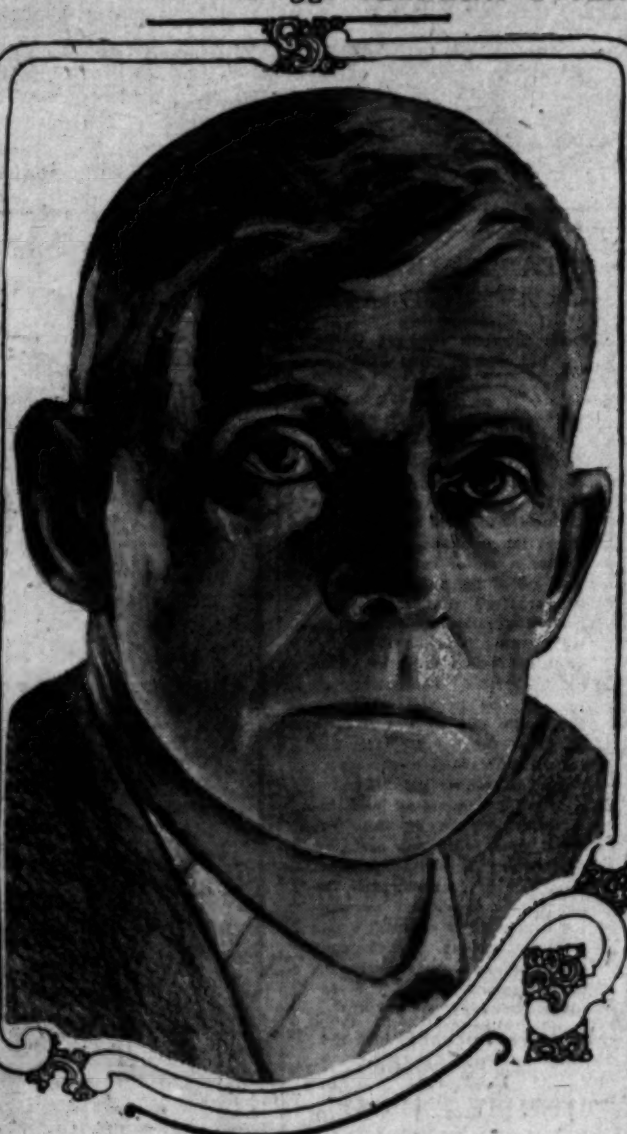
(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SALT LAKE CITY, June 27.—The record for total precipitation for the month of June in Utah was broken when 2.71 inches was recorded here tonight with the rain still falling.

It was not predicted for tomorrow. In contrast to the hot weather East, the last half of the month has registered some of the lowest June temperatures in the history of the local Weather Bureau.

**TWELVE DROP IN DETROIT.**

HUNDRED AND FIVE DEGREES.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
DETROIT, June 27.—A dozen persons were prostrated by heat here today. The maximum temperature reported by the Weather Bureau was 95. The government thermometer on the street level registered 105.

**To Preside in Diggs-Caminetti Trial.****Superior Judge M. T. Dooling.**

Who has been selected for appointment as Federal judge for the Northern District of California. He is aged 53 years and was born in Nevada. He entered political life as a Democratic member of the Assembly, wrote several Democratic State platforms and served two terms as District Attorney before being elevated to the bench.

**JUDGE DOOLING LANDS ON THE FEDERAL BENCH.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The selection by President Wilson today of Judge M. T. Dooling of Hollister, San Benito county, now on the Superior Court bench, to be United States Circuit judge for the northern district of California, was a big surprise to Californians in Washington.

The selection of Dooling blasted the hopes of a large number of candidates for the vacancy caused by Judge De Haven's death. Besides Representative Raker those mentioned for the position included Judges Lawlor, Shields, McLaughlin, Seawell, Murphy, Coffey, Nichol, Denman, and others.

It is reported that the position was offered to Representative Raker and declined, as it is understood Raker will be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Perkins in 1915. That the job was offered to Dooling seems probable, though he would not discuss it, as for a future Congressman is one of the "big three" Representatives, Kettner and Church being the other two who are supposed to be fighting out Federal plans for California Democrats.

Despite that the announcement was made of Dooling's selection his nomination did not go to the Senate today, and even tonight some of the Congressmen were beginning to get telegraphic protests against the appointment. It was said, however, in the House, that Dooling's nomination will go to the Senate next week. It was announced that Thomas E. Hayden had been chosen by President Wilson for United States Attorney for Northern California. Both appointments were said to have been fully decided upon at a conference between President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds at the Cabinet meeting today.

It is known here that Judge Dooling stands at the top as a jurist.

**FRUIT TRUST CAPTURES MARKETS IN ALL CITIES.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CINCINNATI (O.) June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Complete control of the fruit markets in the United States has been finally secured by the fruit trust. Plans whereby markets will be at the complete control of combine have been perfected when Cincinnati, the last stand of the independents, was brought under domination of the trust, both in deciduous and citrus fruits.

The California fruit distributors, who control the sale of deciduous fruits such as plums and cherries, have entered the field backed up by the Florida Citrus Exchange which markets grapefruit, oranges and tangerines grown in the South. In the Northwest, another concern is forming to control the output of apples in that section of the country. Operations of the trust as it has done in other large cities of the country, will force local independents to purchase all manner of fruits from the various concerns rather than in the open market.

Control of the market was sought through combination of the Panning-Connelly people, the California Citrus Exchange, the California Fruit Distributors, and the Florida Fruit Exchange. The various concerns control 65 per cent. of the output of fruit.

Canada, including that of California, was that in the student body of the College of the City of New York. "The Hebrew element is greatly in excess and the college has lost 'its fertility as a field for Alpha Delta Phi.'"

President Wheeler is quoted as saying: "If the college abounds in Jews, as it is alleged, then I should say Alpha Delta Phi ought to take representatives of the best there is of this blood. It ought not to be used to raise rabble. Ultimately we have all got to come together to support this nation and society. The Jews are bound to be a great power in our country, not only in trade and wealth, but in intellectual and moral discrimination. They must be assimilated into the body politic."

"I am afraid my views will find scant support, but I hold them, nevertheless, and the more I think about it the more earnestly do I hold them. I do not believe in the Greek letter fraternity as a means for social exclusiveness of any sort."

**RECORDS QUAKE IN THE SEA.**

Tokio Seismograph Reports Shock of Three Hours Duration Equal to That at San Francisco.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
TOKIO, June 27.—The Imperial University reports that its seismograph recorded an earthquake of three hours' duration Thursday afternoon. It is calculated that the disturbance was in the sea off the Pacific Coast from Vancouver to San Francisco, and that it was almost as severe as the earthquake of 1906, which did such great damage in California.

**WILSON WORKS TO SAVE ESPEE.****Hopes to Avoid Receivership in Dissolution Case.****Consults With McReynolds to Devise a Way Out.****Officials Say Agreement Is Highly Probable.**

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Wilson brushed aside, late today, all plans for a week's trip to Cornish, N. H.—the summer capital—to examine immediately the tentative agreement reached between Atty-Gen. McReynolds and the railroad attorneys for the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger to prevent, if possible, the appointment of a receiver.

Unless a method of dissolving the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific satisfactory to the judges of the United States Court for the Eighth Circuit is submitted by July 1, the United States Supreme Court has ordered the dissolution of the merger by government receivership.

A supreme effort is being made by the President and Attorney-General to prevent this drastic alternative by an agreement on a plan meeting the demands of the Sherman anti-trust law and the demands of the Supreme Court. Officials freely predicted tonight that the government and the railroad would present an agreed plan to the court within the time limit, although it was stated that the government's approval in all probability would be qualified. In submitting the plan to the court it is proposed to ask the judges to give a limited time before entering a final decree within which objections displayed in the light of further study of the propositions may be filed by the government or any of the other parties interested.

**SCOPE OF AGREEMENT.**

It is understood that the agreement will incorporate, as one step in the dissolution, the previously proposed plan for transferring \$10,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific to the Pennsylvania railroad in exchange for the latter's holdings of Baltimore and Ohio. The remaining \$10,000,000 of the total \$20,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific, it is said, will be placed in the hands of a trust company within the time limit, although it was stated that the government's approval in all probability would be qualified. In submitting the plan to the court it is proposed to ask the judges to give a limited time before entering a final decree within which objections displayed in the light of further study of the propositions may be filed by the government or any of the other parties interested.

**FEARS MAY MOVE TROOPS.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—War Department officials said today that Brig-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding in Texas, was clothed with full authority to move troops on the border as necessity demanded, and required no further orders from Washington.

**GEN. SCOTT ISSUES WARNING.**

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
EL PASO, June 27.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., this morning inspected the border between El Paso and Juarez with a view to placing his troops in the event of a battle. He issued a warning to Americans to keep out of the zone of fire. Villa's rebels have not yet appeared.

**RECEIPTS FELL OFF MORE THAN HALF IN JUNE.**

Expatriates Are Reported to Have Butchered Fifteen Hundred Federal Defenders of Durango and Threatened Water Supply of Capital. Traffic With Mexico Suspended.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
MEXICO CITY, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The June report of the Mexican National Railway shows a falling off in gross receipts of 43 per cent., compared with June of last year.

The loss in revenue is easily traced to the operations of the bands of rebels over practically all of the system during the past year or more. Traffic has been paralyzed, and the wonder is that the road was able to make as good a showing as did.

A report was received here today that 1500 Federal soldiers and defenders of the city of Durango had been butchered by the rebels. All the State and local officers in the city at the time, the report stated, were killed. Officials here are slow in believing the report, as no confirmation can be obtained.

**WATER SUPPLY IN DANGER.**

The English railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has not been cut, but it is known that Zapatistas are trying to cut the water supply of the capital. This situation is causing more apprehension here than any other phase of the rebellion that has occurred in several months. The rebel leaders sent in word today that they had cut the water supply to the city of Mexico.

**CRAVATH IN CONFERENCE.**

Paul Cravath, counsel for the Union Pacific, was in conference today with the Attorney-General this afternoon and although he had planned to return to New York he determined that developments in this case here until the question is settled. The President suspended consideration of the railway problem long enough to make the station to say goodbye to Mr. Wilson and his youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor, who left for New Hampshire on schedule time.

While it is doubtful when the President will join his family in Cornish, he said today he expected to get away early next week.

**PASTOR NAMED IN DIVORCE.**

Former Oakland Minister, Now on the Stage, Is Accused by Actor-Manager in New York.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NEW YORK, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Frederick Emelton Bryant, the actor-manager, who has been identified with many important productions under the name of Frederick Emelton, brought suit for divorce in the Supreme Court today against Louise Power Bryant, known off the stage as Gule Power.

In his complaint Bryant names as co-respondent the Rev. Cader Russell Davis, the "Talmage of the West," who ten years ago resigned as pastor of the Central Christian Church at Oakland, Cal., that he might elevate the stage by turning actor. For several months he has been reporting Miss Power in a vaudeville sketch entitled "The Kingdom of Destiny." In this and other plays he was billed as Edwards Davis. Papers were served on Miss Power on Thursday, and early this morning, when her husband saw her in company with Davis in front of the Hotel Flinders, on West 42d street, he knocked the former minister down. Davis leaped to his feet and ran. The police made no arrests, although a crowd had collected and numerous patrolmen appeared. While in Oakland, preaching, Davis married Alta Margaret Kringson, the soprano in his church. She is now on the stage in San Francisco.

**BOSTON IS STRICKEN, TOO.**

MILL WEAVER KILLS HIMSELF.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
BOSTON, June 27.—Boston sweated today under the effects of heat and high humidity, and ten persons were prostrated. The outside of a mill weaver in Pawtucket was attributed to the heat.

**Federals Defeated.**

(Continued from First Page.)

erty destroyed in Mexico. Senator Williams joined in urging the repeal of the "neutrality" resolution. Senator Bacon assured the Senate the committee would soon consider the question.

**SENATOR FALL'S REPORT.**

Senator Fall gave the Senate today his first official intimations of the report of the committee which investigated the Madero revolution in Mexico.

As a member of that committee Senator Fall declared he was convinced that not an American dollar was used in financing the Madero revolution. He believed it had been financed by part, at least, with \$100,000 which Gustavo Madero, since executed, had secured by bonds from the French-Spanish Bank of Paris, to build the Mexico Central Railroad in Zacatecas.

Mr. Fall told the Senate in his information, that after Madero came into power, the Mexican government reimbursed him in large sums the money spent for the uprising and that a portion was returned to the bond holders of the railroad for which Gustavo Madero raised a large sum.

The road was never built.

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**ON TO GUAYMAS REBELS' SLOGAN.****Gen. Ojeda in an Auto Quits the Mexican Waterloo.****Defeat Is Overwhelming in Seven Days Fighting.****Constitutionalists Capture the Elven Machine Guns.**

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

DOUGLAS (Ariz.) June 27.—Gen. Ojeda, a Federal official of a town first questioned, were awaited today from various independent sources. Officials of the State Department at Washington confirmed Gen. Ojeda's complete rout. The Federal commander of Sonora in messages to the north admitted that Ojeda's forces had returned to the California port after their protracted campaign in the north.

Gen. Ojeda, in command of state insurgents telegraphed tonight that a detachment under Gen. Ojeda had occupied San Jose, Sonora, a suburb of strategic importance six miles from the center of the state. The Federal commander of Sonora in messages to the north admitted that Ojeda's forces had returned to the California port after their protracted campaign in the north.

Encouraged by their success in preventing Ojeda's march toward the capital, the State leaders plan to make immediate investment of Guaymas, Sonora, however, presents a serious problem on account of its strategic importance for fortification. The town is in a narrow of hills, and the only remaining point of access is held by the Federal forces. It was to be left to the hands of the gunboats that the insurgents had planned to use. But the immediate investment of Guaymas, a bomb-dropping expedition as it has been of little assistance.

**OREGON'S FIRST REPORT.**

Oregon's telegram was as follows: "Battle ended at 1:15 p.m. today morning. At 1:15 p.m. fighting. Our forces captured nine cannon and fifteen machine guns from the Federalists. We also won thirty carloads of ammunition. Ojeda's forces were in a narrow of hills, and the only remaining point of access is held by the Federal forces. It was to be left to the hands of the gunboats that the insurgents had planned to use. But the immediate investment of Guaymas, a bomb-dropping expedition as it has been of little assistance.

Ojeda's men in their fight with the automobiles were captured in the field, and we picked up the bodies of 200 Federalists. We have a number of wounded prisoners. Our own losses are not yet known. Ojeda added that Toshi had been in pursuit of the fighting line.

There had been no peaceful conditions, but that the Washington-street line in the center of the city was extremely bad. The lack of transportation for general business, the cars operating on the street.

**CONFIRMED AT NOGALES.**

HOW OJEDA ESCAPED.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NOGALES (Ariz.) June 27.—Following telegram was received today from authoritative sources in Hermosillo, capital of Sonora:

Ojeda, the Federal commander, was overwhelmingly defeated in battle of Ortiz and Santa Rita. The Federalists destroyed the military train of sixty or seventy and all of their artillery, including eleven rapid-fire machine guns. They were taken by the rebels. The whereabouts of Ojeda, who escaped from the battlefield, are unknown.

"Officials of the insurgent force held a celebration last night. The Constitutionalists have begun cutting the bridge between the city planning to proceed toward Guaymas."

**DOSET GARCIA'S REPORT.**

FEDERALS ADMIT DEFEAT.

(A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
TUCSON (Ariz.) June 27.—A wireless message sent from Gen. Ojeda's headquarters at Hermosillo, Sonora, and relayed from San Francisco to the Federal Government, informed the Mexican government that Gen. Ojeda had been defeated, were disposed today. The rebels have a serious blow to their fighting spirit. Ojeda had been considered the strategist in the Federal campaign, and the strongest part of the Federal northern portion of the army. It was confidently anticipated that he would sweep north to the official dispatch, stating the war was back in Guaymas.

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*Missouri Politician a Diplomat*



| Limit | Tariff | Their Cause |
|-------|--------|-------------|
| 100   | 100    | 100         |
| 200   | 200    | 200         |
| 300   | 300    | 300         |
| 400   | 400    | 400         |
| 500   | 500    | 500         |
| 600   | 600    | 600         |
| 700   | 700    | 700         |
| 800   | 800    | 800         |
| 900   | 900    | 900         |
| 1000  | 1000   | 1000        |

Californian's F  
Brandy T

Countervailing  
Flour Dut

1ST A. P. NIGHT W  
WASHINGTON, J  
Senate delayed

that body in their deliberations on the the caucus resumed night it took up agreements of the agr

chedule. A demand  
that all articles be p  
y basis so that the  
have a tariff weapo  
countries discrimina

The recommendati  
Committee for a co  
in wheat and flour

The Finance Committee recommended enlarging and amending the

For suggested changes to compel payment of duties on imports

the proposal was around  
the wine producer  
Senate Democrats

...to long tariff ap-  
...today, determine  
...consideration of the  
...bill for report  
...next week. Having  
...today on one paragr

**BY CONSTANCE CARRUTHERS.**

BY FEDERAL OVERSEAS LOOK TO THE TIME.  
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE  
TIMES, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.]  
The departure of Mrs. Wilson from  
Washington this evening for Corinth,  
N. H., closed the "Little Session" so  
far as society is concerned, and from  
now until the season opens next fall  
and the midwinter official social  
calendar is announced there will be  
little of social interest to the outside  
world. Little dinner parties, small  
luncheon parties and teas at the coun-  
try clubs will happen, with noted  
statesmen about the board, but they  
will be so quiet that few will know  
of it. Politically, the capital will be  
active and the wives of officials will  
have some card parties and friendly  
meetings but the real social season  
closed with the departure of Mrs.

Miss Agnes Wilson was the only one of the President's daughters to leave with Mrs. Wilson, as Miss Willoughby is in the West and Miss Wilson has just arrived here after a series of short visits.

The Vice-President and Mrs. McMahon, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, and the President's daughter, Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, with them are the family circles of the President's executive household who will be in the city for the adjournment of Congress, while the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of Commerce are the summer bachelors who will spend their time away from their desks at the various

**THE WEATHER BACK EAST.**  
Middle West One Vast Furnace in  
Which Scores Drop Dead from the

**Intense Heat.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
**CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE**  
**TIMES, June 27.**—[Exclusive Dis-  
patch.] All of the Middle West is

one vast furnace and the intense heat will continue several days.

Ten persons were killed by heat in Chicago today, fifteen in Cleveland, two in Milwaukee and many deaths

Government thermometers in Chicago streets showed 102 deg. above this afternoon. Other temperatures:

| City          | Max. | Min. |
|---------------|------|------|
| Chicago       | 102  | 78   |
| St. Louis     | 100  | 76   |
| St. Paul      | 98   | 74   |
| Minneapolis   | 96   | 72   |
| Des Moines    | 94   | 70   |
| Omaha         | 92   | 68   |
| Sioux Falls   | 90   | 66   |
| Yankton       | 88   | 64   |
| Hot Springs   | 86   | 62   |
| Little Rock   | 84   | 60   |
| Memphis       | 82   | 58   |
| Shreveport    | 80   | 56   |
| San Antonio   | 78   | 54   |
| Fort Worth    | 76   | 52   |
| Dallas        | 74   | 50   |
| Phoenix       | 72   | 48   |
| San Diego     | 70   | 46   |
| Los Angeles   | 68   | 44   |
| San Francisco | 66   | 42   |
| Portland      | 64   | 40   |
| Seattle       | 62   | 38   |
| Vancouver     | 60   | 36   |
| Calgary       | 58   | 34   |
| Edmonton      | 56   | 32   |
| Winnipeg      | 54   | 30   |
| Saskatoon     | 52   | 28   |
| Regina        | 50   | 26   |
| Sourthern     | 48   | 24   |
| London        | 46   | 22   |
| Manchester    | 44   | 20   |
| Birmingham    | 42   | 18   |
| Cardiff       | 40   | 16   |
| Edinburgh     | 38   | 14   |
| Glasgow       | 36   | 12   |
| Belfast       | 34   | 10   |
| Newcastle     | 32   | 8    |
| Sheffield     | 30   | 6    |
| Leeds         | 28   | 4    |
| Nottingham    | 26   | 2    |
| Coventry      | 24   | 0    |
| Bristol       | 22   | -2   |
| Birmingham    | 20   | -4   |
| London        | 18   | -6   |
| Manchester    | 16   | -8   |
| Birmingham    | 14   | -10  |
| Cardiff       | 12   | -12  |
| Edinburgh     | 10   | -14  |
| Glasgow       | 8    | -16  |
| Belfast       | 6    | -18  |
| Newcastle     | 4    | -20  |
| Sheffield     | 2    | -22  |
| Leeds         | 0    | -24  |
| Nottingham    | -2   | -26  |
| Coventry      | -4   | -28  |
| Bristol       | -6   | -30  |
| Birmingham    | -8   | -32  |
| London        | -10  | -34  |
| Manchester    | -12  | -36  |
| Birmingham    | -14  | -38  |
| Cardiff       | -16  | -40  |
| Edinburgh     | -18  | -42  |
| Glasgow       | -20  | -44  |
| Belfast       | -22  | -46  |
| Newcastle     | -24  | -48  |
| Sheffield     | -26  | -50  |
| Leeds         | -28  | -52  |
| Nottingham    | -30  | -54  |
| Coventry      | -32  | -56  |
| Bristol       | -34  | -58  |
| Birmingham    | -36  | -60  |
| London        | -38  | -62  |
| Manchester    | -40  | -64  |
| Birmingham    | -42  | -66  |
| Cardiff       | -44  | -68  |
| Edinburgh     | -46  | -70  |
| Glasgow       | -48  | -72  |
| Belfast       | -50  | -74  |
| Newcastle     | -52  | -76  |
| Sheffield     | -54  | -78  |
| Leeds         | -56  | -80  |
| Nottingham    | -58  | -82  |
| Coventry      | -60  | -84  |
| Bristol       | -62  | -86  |
| Birmingham    | -64  | -88  |
| London        | -66  | -90  |
| Manchester    | -68  | -92  |
| Birmingham    | -70  | -94  |
| Cardiff       | -72  | -96  |
| Edinburgh     | -74  | -98  |
| Glasgow       | -76  | -100 |
| Belfast       | -78  | -102 |
| Newcastle     | -80  | -104 |
| Sheffield     | -82  | -106 |
| Leeds         | -84  | -108 |
| Nottingham    | -86  | -110 |
| Coventry      | -88  | -112 |
| Bristol       | -90  | -114 |
| Birmingham    | -92  | -116 |
| London        | -94  | -118 |
| Manchester    | -96  | -120 |
| Birmingham    | -98  | -122 |
| Cardiff       | -100 | -124 |
| Edinburgh     | -102 | -126 |
| Glasgow       | -104 | -128 |
| Belfast       | -106 | -130 |
| Newcastle     | -108 | -132 |
| Sheffield     | -110 | -134 |
| Leeds         | -112 | -136 |
| Nottingham    | -114 | -138 |
| Coventry      | -116 | -140 |
| Bristol       | -118 | -142 |
| Birmingham    | -120 | -144 |
| London        | -122 | -146 |
| Manchester    | -124 | -148 |
| Birmingham    | -126 | -150 |
| Cardiff       | -128 | -152 |
| Edinburgh     | -130 | -154 |
| Glasgow       | -132 | -156 |
| Belfast       | -134 | -158 |
| Newcastle     | -136 | -160 |
| Sheffield     | -138 | -162 |
| Leeds         | -140 | -164 |
| Nottingham    | -142 | -166 |
| Coventry      | -144 | -168 |
| Bristol       | -146 | -170 |
| Birmingham    | -148 | -172 |
| London        | -150 | -174 |
| Manchester    | -152 | -176 |
| Birmingham    | -154 | -178 |
| Cardiff       | -156 | -180 |
| Edinburgh     | -158 | -182 |
| Glasgow       | -160 | -184 |
| Belfast       | -162 | -186 |
| Newcastle     | -164 | -188 |
| Sheffield     | -166 | -190 |
| Leeds         | -168 | -192 |
| Nottingham    | -170 | -194 |
| Coventry      | -172 | -196 |
| Bristol       | -174 | -198 |
| Birmingham    | -176 | -200 |
| London        | -178 | -202 |
| Manchester    | -180 | -204 |
| Birmingham    | -182 | -206 |
| Cardiff       | -184 | -208 |
| Edinburgh     | -186 | -210 |
| Glasgow       | -188 | -212 |
| Belfast       | -190 | -214 |
| Newcastle     | -192 | -216 |
| Sheffield     | -194 | -218 |
| Leeds         | -196 | -220 |
| Nottingham    | -198 | -222 |
| Coventry      | -200 | -224 |
| Bristol       | -202 | -226 |
| Birmingham    | -204 | -228 |
| London        | -206 | -230 |
| Manchester    | -208 | -232 |
| Birmingham    | -210 | -234 |
| Cardiff       | -212 | -236 |
| Edinburgh     | -214 | -238 |
| Glasgow       | -2   |      |

|                  |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|
| Abilene, Tex.    | 20 | 70 |
| Boise, Idaho     | 64 | 82 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.   | 73 | 68 |
| Calgary, Alberta | 86 | 62 |
| Chicago, Ill.    | 95 | 76 |
| Denver, Colo.    | 94 | 56 |

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Des Moines, Iowa ..... | 92 | 75 |
| Dodge City, Kan. ....  | 93 | 68 |
| Duluth, Minn. ....     | 63 | 52 |
| Durango, Colo. ....    | 84 | 44 |
| Edmonton, Alberta .... | 84 | 52 |
| Frederic, Cal. ....    | 78 | 54 |

|                         |    |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Green Bay, Wis. ....    | 94 | 72 |
| Havre, Mont. ....       | 88 | 83 |
| Helena, Mont. ....      | 79 | 48 |
| Huron, S. D. ....       | 96 | 70 |
| Independence, Cal. .... | 70 | 48 |
| Kamloops, B. C. ....    | 80 | 50 |

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Kansas City, Mo. ....  | 34 | 74 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. .... | 70 | 67 |
| Louisville, Ky. ....   | 34 | 74 |
| Memphis, Tenn. ....    | 98 | 30 |
| Modena, Utah ....      | 72 | 50 |
| Montreal, Quebec ..... | 52 | 20 |

|                           |    |    |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Monrovia, Que. ....       | 90 | 76 |
| Moorehead, Minn. ....     | 90 | 58 |
| North Platte, Neb. ....   | 98 | 73 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. .... | 94 | 73 |
| Parry Sound, Ont. ....    | 80 | 62 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. ....       | 94 | 66 |
| Winnipeg, Man. ....       | 90 | 70 |

|                           |    |    |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Pittsburg, Pa. ....       | 92 | 72 |
| Portland, Or. ....        | 70 | 54 |
| Prince Albert, Sask. .... | 78 | 50 |
| Rapid City, S. D. ....    | 86 | 64 |
| Roseburg, Or. ....        | 82 | 56 |
| Roswell, N. M. ....       | 88 | 62 |
| St. Louis, Mo. ....       | 66 | 42 |

|                              |    |    |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| St. Louis, Mo. ....          | 98 | 78 |
| St. Paul, Minn. ....         | 92 | 78 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah . . . . | 90 | 86 |
| San Diego, Cal. ....         | 70 | 58 |
| San Francisco, Cal. ....     | 64 | 54 |
| San Luis Obispo, Cal. ....   | 64 | 52 |

|                             |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| Seattle, Wash. ....         | 83 | 84 |
| Sheridan, Wyo. ....         | 86 | 84 |
| Shreveport, La. ....        | 88 | 74 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. ... | 78 | 86 |
| Spokane, Wash. ....         | 84 | 86 |
| Swift Current, Sask. ....   | 42 | 82 |

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Toledo, O. ....        | 94 | 74 |
| Washington, D. C. .... | 94 | 70 |
| Winnemucca, Nev. ....  | 64 | 66 |
| Winnipeg, Man. ....    | 86 | 54 |
| Tonopah, Nev. ....     | 52 | 38 |

**TO MODIFY PANAMA LAW.**  
WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Bryan has instructed the American legation at Panama city to use its good offices to have modified a

Panama law excluding Chinese. Chinese in the Central American republic made a direct appeal to Secretary Bryan and their cases also was presented formally to the State Department through the Chinese legation.

**Many Cheap Houses**  
*located in desirable residence*

districts are daily advertised in the "For Sale, Houses" columns of The Times "Liner"

### San Francisco Hotels.

# BELLEVUE HOTEL

**ROYAL**  
**SAN FRANCISCO,**  
Corner Geary and Taylor Sts.  
A Quiet Refined House of

**Unusual Excellence**  
**American Plan**—Room with Bath and  
 Board from \$4.00 a Day.  
**European Plan**—Room with Bath from  
 \$2.00 a Day.  
 Special Monthly Rates

**High Class, Family and Tourist Hotel.**  
Half Block from Columbia Theater, and  
on the edge of the Retail Shopping Dis-  
trict. Every room with Private Bath.  
Positively Fireproof.

Booklets at 619 South Spring Street.

\_\_\_\_\_







# Notice!

—we can let in two or three more parties of unquestioned integrity and good standing with \$5000 to \$10,000 each. Close syndicate being formed. Absolute security and several hundred per cent profit. Quick returns on your money. Ground floor and no commissions.

—write at once. Address Y. Box 182, care Times Office.

## PISTOL POCKETS FOR THE LADIES.

Women Steal Men's Styles in Many Essentials.

New York Non-Militant Asks Permit to Carry Gun.

Agrees Not to Use It on Any Anti-Suffragettes.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Women are stealing the men's styles, or at least the names of the men's styles, for their fashions—witness the cuff skirt turned up around the bottom like a man's trousers and not much wider, except for a slash in front, and the peg-top skirt, which is designed to give the wearer room to sit down in, if not to walk.

The slash, which makes walking possible, is to continue, however, for delegates from twenty-two out of thirty-four States represented at the National Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Association, which opened its sessions here today, are in favor of it. Some of the skirts which come from Chicago have another innovation—a pistol pocket. There is a corresponding pocket on the left, possibly intended for the powder puff.

The convention, which, by the way,

is entirely made up of men, will fight the latest Paris edict that skirts are to be from seven to ten inches from the floor. A majority, however, including members from Boston, are in favor of tight slit skirts.

In several, suits deep slashes are filled with a net corresponding with the color of the skirt, in others they open to show the petticoat color of the trimming on the gown.

WOMAN TO CARRY GUN. NON-MILITANT AGGRESSIVE. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.] Mrs. Robert H. Elder, Progressive stump speaker and non-militant suffragist, wants to carry "a gun." Her husband, former Assistant District Attorney, said today he had no objections.

"You see," said Mr. Elder, "she gave me a solemn promise that she would not use it on any of the 'antis,' and with that understanding she may have as many revolvers as she pleases."

Elder took his wife to the Adams Street Court in order that she might make application to Chief Magistrate Kemper. The lawyer was in court on another errand, to act as counsel for a client, and he declined to act as his wife's counsel in the matter.

"It is true," said he, as he handed Mrs. Elder over to the care of Miss Anna I. Connelly, the probationary officer, "that I refused to act as counsel for my wife on the application for permission to carry a pistol, but it was not because I was afraid."

"Of course not, Robert," agreed Mrs. Elder.

COLONEL CARRIES PISTOL.

Dist. Atty. Whitman of New York Is Also Granted a Permit to Tote a Revolver.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, June 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Dist. Atty. Charles S. Whitman, both have permission to carry pistols. Reports some time ago

that they had applied for such permission were confirmed by Magistrate Corrigan, when he told fellow-magistrates at a meeting in Brooklyn yesterday that in issuing the permits he had waived one of the chief requirements of the law and had asked neither of the applicants for an affidavit of good character. The magistrates forgave this irregularity and did not reprimand their colleagues.

HOTEL ST. DENIS BANKRUPT.

Historic Edifice of New York Falls to Meet Obligations and Creditors Take Action.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, June 27.—The old Hotel St. Denis, a survivor of days that were, was thrown into bankruptcy by creditors yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at \$15,000, assets at \$15,000. The hotel stands at Broadway and Eleventh street, nearly opposite Grace Church, and ranked, perhaps, next to the Astor House, recently closed, in historic interest.

ARREST FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Warrants Out for Marshal and Deputies Charged With Making Illegal Liquor Raid.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) TULSA (Okla.) June 27.—Warrants were issued today for Henry A. Larson of Denver, chief of the Indian country enforcement officers, and eleven deputy United States marshals, who participated in the capture of twelve wagonloads of liquor Wednesday.

The capture of the liquor was made within the Tulsa city limits, and it is charged that the officers violated a recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, holding that lawmen are not Indian country, and the government laws on introducing liquor do not apply to them.

BURKE'S DEBTS. (BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Jealousy caused Mrs. "Jimmy" Ward, wife of the aviator, to attempt suicide at the Congress Hotel this morning. Tonight the couple were cooling along Peacock Alley like two turtle doves.

Ward gave the following version of the affair: "Well, you understand, of course, that a man in my business gets mad notes. My wife has been ill and she is a bit jealous. We had been to a celebration in Delaware, Wis., and immediately thereafter my wife went to visit her parents in Indiana Harbor. On Wednesday I registered at the Congress Hotel. I should have phoned my wife, but I was busy. When I returned to my room Thursday midnight I was surprised to find her in my bed. That was all right. I did not wake her.

"This morning, though, she woke herself up, also aroused me and then she called into me a good tongue-lashing—I mean she was making fine progress and I was getting into my clothes as fast as I could, when, behold, a bell boy appeared at the door with a bundle of the sweetest-scented man notes you ever listened to. I always instruct hotel clerks and bell boys to hide such notes and sneak them to me, but this big fellow with the buttons on believed I was still alone in my room.

"The sight of those letters sent the blood clear off her trolley. She dashed for the medicine chest we carry, grabbed a bottle, and then threw herself down on the bed to drain the contents of the vial. Fortunately, she got hold of the wood alcohol instead of the carbolic acid, as she intended. Immediately I phoned downstairs for Dr. C. J. Spruce and he soon brought her around in fine shape again. Now she is sorry."

CANOE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

New Yorker Expects to Paddle from Gotham Through Lakes, Panama Canal and the Pacific.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.] John H. Sullivan left the Hudson Yacht Club at West Ninety-second street this afternoon in an eighteen-foot canoe, bound for San Francisco. He expects to reach the city a year from next July. He is the son of a Colonel in February, 1914. Sullivan is 26 years old. He has been through one of the revolutions in Mexico, serving under Reyes.

The itinerary of the trip is Albany to Buffalo, to Toledo, to Cincinnati, thence on the Ohio River and Mississippi to New Orleans. He then plans to paddle through the cane brakes, cypress swamps and sea marsh until he comes to Lake Charles, where he strikes the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. His only fear, he says, is the trip of about 200 miles across the Gulf of California.

POSTPONE SEARS DIVORCE.

Chicago Judge Delays Decree Until July Third to Hasten Agreement on Property.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.] The divorce suit of Mrs. Jessie Anderson Sears against John B. Sears, which is being heard before Judge Tutthill, was postponed at the early recess of court today until Thursday, July 3. At that time Judge Tutthill said a property settlement might be reached and the decree entered. Judge Tutthill announced the postponement of the case after the Sears had been placed on the stand in rebuttal. The court then announced that enough evidence had been heard and that it was only a question of getting the parties to agree on the property rights.

TO SUPERSEDE STATE LAW.

Oscar S. Straus Says Federal Government Should Control in Cases Like Japanese Situation.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, June 27.—Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, speaking this afternoon at a luncheon in honor of David Starr Jordan, given by the International Peace Forum, declared that former Secretary of State Knox had demonstrated "that he is not of international caliber" by his action in recalling Charles R. Crane of Chicago, while he was on his way to take up the post of Ambassador to China.

With reference to the Japanese situation in California, Mr. Straus said: "There is need in this country of a law that will make the national law supreme over State laws in cases of this kind. We cannot afford to have one section of the country plunge the entire nation into a dispute simply because the people of that section dislike the Japanese."

RETAIN PERRY'S FLAG.

Officials of Toledo Museum of Art Decline to Surrender Ensign Lent by Naval Academy.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) TOLEDO (O.) June 27.—Officials of the Toledo Museum of Art refused today to deliver to Ensign Lowry, sent from Annapolis by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the Commodore Perry flag bearing the inscription "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

Several weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy issued an order loaning the flag to the city of Toledo for three months, to be the central figure in an art and historic display in connection with the Perry victory centennial celebration. Ensign Lowry bore an order countermanding the loan of the flag to Toledo and instructing him to proceed with it to Erie, Pa., and place it aboard the Perry flagship raised from the bottom of Milsary Bay, and which is to be conveyed this summer to Lake City, which will celebrate the Perry victory.

The Green Monster.

ARMAN BLAMES "MASH" NOTES.

SAYS THEY DROVE WIFE TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE.

But Mrs. "Jimmy" Ward Grabbed the Wood Alcohol Instead of the Carbolic Acid and Now Couple Are Again Cooling Like Two Turtle Doves.

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## EX-ALDERMAN ADMITS BRIBERY.

Involves ex-Mayor of East St. Louis in Confession.

Declares Money Was Paid to Vote on Franchise.

Alleged Recipients All Make Vigorous Denials.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) ST. LOUIS, June 27.—An investigation into alleged municipal corruption today in the publication of a confession of bribery made by an ex-alderman, a former member of the East St. Louis City Council.

The confession was made today in the presence of Charles H. State's Attorney of St. Charles, Illinois, and Curtis A. State, a former member of the St. Louis City Council, who was sworn to before a notary public.

The confession came while a series of statements by Mayor Frank P. Webster that he would not investigate the grand jury, which was in session in St. Louis, and that he was sworn to before a notary public.

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**Free**  
this \$5,000 Home

Next Sunday  
June 29<sup>th</sup> is  
"Get there" day  
at Belle-Mead

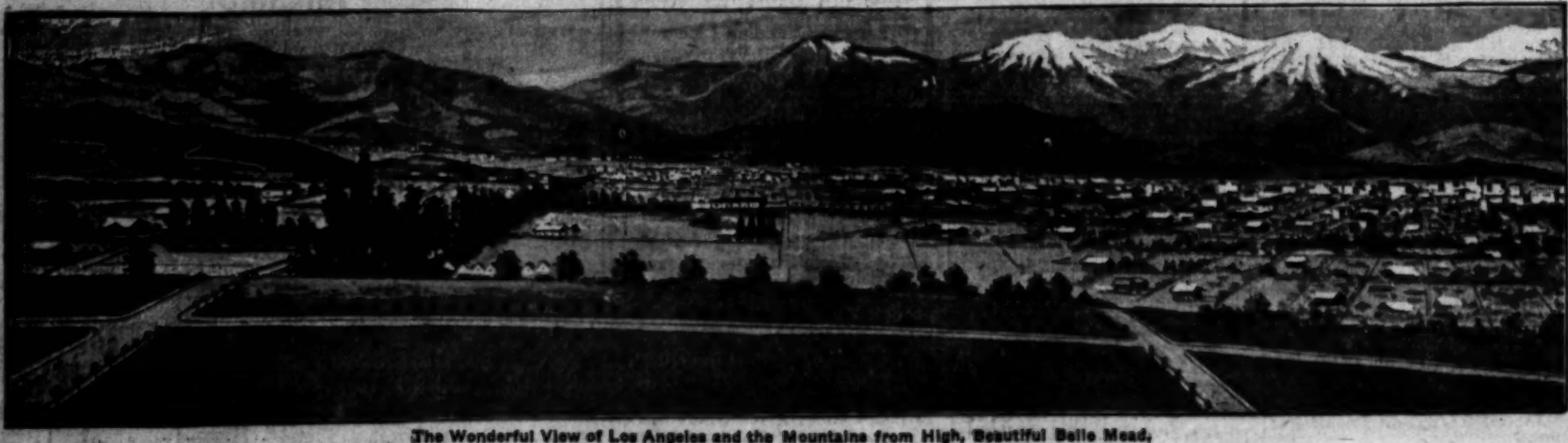
"Get there" Sunday—it's your last chance —  
"Get there" and get your ballot in.  
Next Sunday is your last opportunity to "get there" on the free home contest at Belle-Mead.  
Enter your ballot next Sunday before the ballot box is closed.  
Next Sunday you'll have just as good a chance to get that free \$5000 home as the first man that cast his ballot.  
All you have to do is to state on your free ballot what you consider the best lot for this model home at Belle-Mead. That's all.  
If the judges decide that your choice is the right one—you win the finest \$5000 home in the world absolutely free of cost.  
All Los Angeles architects have been invited to compete in the drawing of plans for this home. The plans that win this competition will be used.

See SLOAN & O'NEIL, with  
CHARLES O. MIDDLETON,  
Phones: Home 60491. 208 Story Bldg. Main 2724.

## Seventh FREE Excursion Sunday, June 29th, 11 a.m.

An excellent lunch will be served free by Walter E. Smith Co. —in our large tent on the tract, with seats for everybody. Drink a cup of "Old Virginia" coffee with us—REAL CREAM.

Special L. A. Railway trains, chartered for the exclusive use of our guests, will leave from in front of our offices in the Story Bldg., E.E. corner of Broadway and Sixth street, at 11 a.m. Cars leave EXACTLY on the minute—no crowding or discomforts—when seats are filled cars will be closed. Apply for FREE ticket in person at our office, 208 Story Building, up to 10 p.m. Saturday, June 28th, and from 9 to 11 o'clock Sunday morning. It will be impossible to answer telephone or mail inquiries.



The Wonderful View of Los Angeles and the Mountains from High, Beautiful Belle-Mead.



is made up of memories. When friends have known and loved, there space and we sit alone, these memories gather about us the tapestries of the past. There is joy for the man and women who have memories of things worth while. We become the richer by centering our affections on the virtues of the one who has gone before us. We are here to show our affection in a tender and interesting way."

**LIGHTNING ROD UP.**

State Senator Davis Here from Arizona Thinks He May Be Governor of Baby State Some Day. Arizona, a year and a half ago

thehoods at the testing stage and his progenitors have their hopes and fears. State Senator Harry A. Davis is one of her hopes. He thinks he may be Governor some day. The lightning rod is up and he is pleading "a record." He has now been in the Los Angeles area looking after the Arizona interests of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, which are involved in a local holding company managed by J. E. Youa, recently the subject of court inquiry.

Davis is secretary and treasurer of the company and under the Arizona law adopted last year, Governor Benson has the Legislature vote on changes in securities must be made

before October 1. Most of the Company's investments are in Los Angeles, and the officers are making a determined fight to maintain the integrity of the Arizona company.

Leroy H. Civile, formerly connected with the First National Bank, is president of the concern across the line and he is also chief second in the Davis gubernatorial corner. The State Senator is strong for women's suffrage and worked hard for it as far as the present election. He has a large following among the "Progressive" Democrats, whatever the

**TULARE**  
TULARE, June 27.—Another week added to a long list of accidents from high-tension power wires this morning when John D. Melo, a dairyman of the Bliss colony, received a shock from the M. Whitney line when he stepped on a derrick with which he was working to reform a circuit with the wires and received injuries from which he may die. Melo and two of his men were moving a hay stack from one field to another. As the derrick passed

...narrow.

ERIAN.  
ERIAN:  
Ave.  
AP.  
7:45 p.m.  
"TIGATOR."  
JONAH."  
T PRESBYTERIAN.  
Twentieth and Figueroa.  
YARD CAMPBELL D.D. Pastor.

Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m. Freshing, 11  
er, 3 p.m. Senior Endeavor, 6 p.m. **POWER AND USE OF HABIT.**

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**  
West of San Pedro Street.  
**FISHER, Pastor.**  
of Tidioke, Pa.  
and ITS POWER," by the Pastor.

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**UGHT.**

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**UGHT.**  
232 South Hill St. 11 a.m.—"SPIRITUAL  
paties.

THE TEMPLE.  
(Church of Christ.)  
H Figueroa.  
LARSON.  
FROM ABOVE." William Edison Street.  
point. All seats free. Everybody invited.

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ST.  
AUDITORIUM.  
th and Olive Streets.

---

TOOKE BROTHER. Pastor, Preacher.  
DEPARTED LOVED ONES—DO THEY  
AT WE ARE DOING AND DO THEY

**CHURCH.** Alice Lohr sings contralto  
(Bach's) Ray Hastings plays the  
organ.  
**HONORS—WHAT MAKES THE TABLE**  
TALK? Tiger solo, "Come Jesus Re-  
surrect," Gordon Whittaker, Anthem by his  
soloists, hymn by Temple Quartet,  
play German and French national air,  
songs, "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore."  
Three thousand Free seats and overbooked.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH**  
between 7th and 8th.  
Sunday-school. Classes for all. 11 a.m.—  
Lenten service. Dr. Rachel Nalder will speak on  
this Social.

**UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Second Streets

SECOND DISTRICT.  
N. TUCKER.  
the "Book of Colossians."  
IST CHURCH.  
A Church Just Like Home.  
Minister. (Bryan's Double.)  
with Instituted Features-Inspirational  
TIONAL.  
TIONAL CHURCH  
near Ninth.  
Morris H. Turk, Ph. D., Pastor.  
ATIONS OF MODERN CHRISTIANITY

SALVATION. LITHOGRAPHED  
 BROTHERHOOD SERVICE.  
 IS WELSH BARITONE SOLOIST.  
 GIFT OF A KISS.  
 & A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL.















**THURSDAY MORNING.**

### classified Liners.

[illegible]



















# LONG BEACH HAS FOUR BOYS IN THE CONTEST.

*This Is the Day of the Reception to Contestants Present and Past—Surprise Will Be Announced—Second Contestant Enters from Santa Monica—Monrovia Comes in With Fair Representative—Monday's Start.*

LONG BEACH, always noted as an enterprising city, has proven herself so in the scholarship contest.

She has four bright, energetic young people in the race, all boys.

The Long Beach quartette are: Charles Tandy, No. 853 East Seventh street, Long Beach.

Earle S. Waller, No. 1106 Locust avenue, Long Beach.

Ernest Geddes, No. 1847 Atlantic avenue, Long Beach.

Miller McClintock, No. 1407 East Fourth street, Long Beach.

Each has his friends lined up for the race and it is predicted that

even a dull hour, during the entire seventy days. And at the close—wait until you are told!

For the benefit of any who have not thoroughly understood the objects and the rules of the contest we will again explain.

There are absolutely no charitable features attached to this contest—nothing which could possibly be objectionable to the most fastidious and self-respecting young boy or girl. It is a straight business proposition from beginning to end.

## THE TERMS.

The prizes and scholarships go to those who lead in securing subscriptions for The Times.

Whoever gets the most points will secure the capital prize of \$100. The one coming next gets the \$500, and so on down the line.

Every contestant must work loyally getting subscribers to The Times, and when the end comes those leading in the competition will have the choice of scholarships, in the order of their standing. The best workers will be the winners.

Every boy and girl entering the race has a chance to win a scholarship.

## THE PRIZE LIST.

The list of prizes is as follows:

Capital prize, \$1000 to defray expenses of a course at Berkeley or Stanford.

Second prize, \$500 in gold.

Third prize, \$150 in gold.

Fourth prize, \$75 in gold.

Fifth prize, \$50 in gold.

Sixth prize, \$25 in gold.

Scholarships already arranged for are:

San Diego Army and Navy Academy, value \$500.

Los Angeles Business College, two scholarships, one-year term, value \$150; one eight months term, value \$100.

San School of Music and Drama, forty weeks term, value \$200.

Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Art, three scholarships, one piano course, value \$150; one piano course, value \$100; one violin course, value \$150.

Los Angeles School of Art and Design, two scholarships, each valued at \$150.

Fillmore School of Music, two scholarships, value of each \$100.

Huntington Hall School for Girls, Oneonta Park, South Pasadena; Miss Florence Howell, principal.

California Commercial College, two scholarships, one-year term, value \$125; six months term, value \$75.

Holman Business College, two scholarships, one fifteen months term, value \$115; one twelve months term, value \$95.

Jean de Chauvenet Conservatory of Music, one scholarship of fifty lessons, value \$115.

Southwestern University, one scholarship, two years term, value \$150.

Isaac-Woodbury Business College.



Ailynn Delilah Clancy

Of No. 1414 Neola street, Eagle Rock Park, Rockdale school, one of the bright contestants who help to lead the girls' record high.

things will be lively in the beach city for the next seventy days. All are worthy of whatever assistance their friends may give, and all are of course ambitious to win first place. While all can't do this, all can win something of value.

Monrovia has sent in a fair contestant, Miss Wilkins, No. 624 East Tenth avenue, Monrovia, is 18 years of age and is a graduate of the Monrovia High School, where she came out second in the honor roll. Helen wishes to go to Berkeley and has an ambition to become a journalist. Her father, who passed away three years ago, had edited eight newspapers, and his daughter wishes to emulate her father's profession. She lives with her mother, who is second reader in the Christian Science Church of Monrovia. Miss Helen is highly recommended by the principal of her school and is also informed by the superintendent of schools in that district. Monrovia has won great honors in former contests and is sure to make a record in the present one. Everyone will remember Miss Mary Pottle of Monrovia, the beautiful girl who took so high a place in two former contests.

This is the day of the reception, when all will make acquaintance with their adversaries and have an opportunity to renew friendships made in former campaigns. There is much inspiration in hearing from those who have taken part in the work in former seasons and we hope to see many present at the reception.

A welcome caller at scholarship headquarters yesterday was Miss Gladys Baggett of No. 1709 Griffith avenue. Gladys, a contestant three years ago and won a scholarship in the Fillmore School of Music.

"I cannot say enough in praise of the Fillmore School of Music," said Gladys, "or of Mr. Fillmore both as an instructor and as a gentleman." Gladys has continued her musical study and says very freely that the scholarship won in The Times contest was what gave her the start. "I would certainly enter the contest this season," said she, "if I were not going to summer school." She is studying languages at the Polytechnic summer school and in the fall will enter Los Angeles High School. "We are her plan to take a thorough college education. 'I would like to have my younger brother enter the contest,'" said Gladys, "and I think he would do so if he were to fully understand the meaning of all that is gained by such a contest. I think the experience as beneficial as the prizes gained."

## THE SECRET WILL OUT.

At the reception today the secret of which we have been telling you—and not telling you—for several days, will be disclosed!

It is something which will interest every person in the contest—boy and girl, whatever his or her aims or ambitions.

It is the intention to make this (the fourteenth) Times Scholarship Contest the banner contest of all the fourteen. There will be something new all the time to keep interest and enthusiasm. So, although there will be plenty of hard work, it will not be "all the time and no play." We do not mean to have a dull day, nor



Paul E. Webb

Of Pomona, who enters contest with highest endorsements from principal of Pomona High School, from which he has just graduated.

two scholarships, consisting of one-year term, value \$125, and six months term, value \$65.

Southern California College of Liberal Arts, one-year scholarship, value \$50.

The San Diego Army and Navy Academy scholarship includes not only tuition, but board as well.

Other scholarships will be installed as they are requested.

## THE CONTESTANTS.

The names now upon the contest roll are:

George Traggorth, No. 2944 Denker avenue.

Byron Keller, No. 1413 West Thirtieth street, Pasadena.

Cora M. Rosburgh, No. 2719 1/2 South Vermont avenue.

Phyllis Haver, No. 2815 South Vermont avenue.

MacBeean, Eustell, No. 2413 Budlong avenue.

Victor Leguina, No. 2415 Budlong avenue.

Harold W. Perkins, No. 85 South Chester street, Pasadena.

Howard McCleskey, No. 165 West Forty-seventh place.

Miller McClintock, No. 1407 East Fourth street.

Charles Tandy, No. 853 East Seventh street.

Earle S. Waller, No. 1106 Locust

avenue, Long Beach.

Ailynn Delilah Clancy, No. 1414 Neola street, Eagle Rock Park.

Harold Burry, No. 2711 Blanchard avenue.

Celia Hummthal, No. 2711 Blanchard avenue.

Hazel Riley, No. 2523 Malabar street.

Ernest Geddes, No. 1847 Atlantic avenue, Long Beach.

Ole Edna Johnson, No. 1709 Hollywood.

Mary Pettenger, No. 1244 East Fort-ninth street.

Frances E. Gensch, No. 4427 Moneta avenue.

Harry Hanson, No. 124 West Fifty-second street.

Bennie Tobinsky, No. 839 East Twentieth street.

Daniel Shea, No. 1149 West Twenty-eighth street.

John G. Gohm, No. 5717 South Main street.

George Kelter, No. 483 East Thirty-eighth street.

R. S. Cummings, No. 1418 Alvarado terrace.

Ruth G. Smart, No. 1418 Magnolia avenue.

Rene Dumont, No. 746 West Seventh street.

Walter J. Little, No. 1424 Berkeley street, Santa Monica, postoffice address Box 373, Ocean Park.



G. A. Young

Teacher special school, Castelar street.

Jerome Walter, No. 321 North Flower street.

Gordon Shouse, No. 2023 Hobart boulevard.

Thomas Alken, No. 2904 Hobart boulevard.

Receley Ramus, No. 428 North Central street, San Pedro, Cal.

John Ellington, No. 1943 Wilcox avenue, Hollywood.

Rena La Chapelle, No. 104 West Forty-second place.

Helen Smith, Eleventh street, Hermosa Beach.

Percy Pickering, No. 757 Ninth street, San Pedro.

John Gandino, No. 428 First street, San Pedro.

Paul E. Webb, Pomona, Cal.

Elmer Peterson, No. 4333 Burns avenue, City.

Dorothy Randall, No. 5010 Sunset boulevard, City.

Paul E. Webb, No. 1640 East Second street, City.

Phyllis Webster, No. 2802 San Julian street, City.

Emmanuel Evans, Fillmore.

Lola Wise, No. 2125 Houston street, City.

Gilbert Baps, No. 225 Aracida street, City.

Cecil Mills, No. 2513 Huron street, City.

Inquiries are constantly coming over the telephone and by the last of the week there will be a long honor roll.

## NEW NAMES IN THE CONTEST.

Earl Abbott, No. 612 East Forty-sixth street, City.

Chauncey Bergh, No. 1435 Fielding street, Hollywood.

Adria Grefco, Santa Paula.

Leo Moody, No. 1214 Fourteenth street, Santa Monica.

Heleen E. Wilkins, No. 624 East Tenth avenue, Monrovia.

There is still time to enroll, as the contest will not really begin until Monday. Any young person wishing to take part in the contest should IMMEDIATELY fill out the appended entrance blank and address it to the Scholarship Manager, The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

## COMPREHENSIVE CLEAN-UP.

Unique and Effective Campaign for Betterment of Large District Concluded by Health Department.

An unusual clean-up campaign has just been concluded by the health department in that part of the city north of Hudson avenue, east of Central avenue to Alameda street, north to Washington street, and thence west on Washington street to San Pedro street; north to Third street and east to the river, this being the district wherein the largest number of contagious diseases were reported during the last summer and fall. The cleaning campaign was taken as a precautionary measure against the present summer and ensuing fall.

A detailed report on the task was made to Health Commissioner Powers yesterday by Chief Sanitary Inspector Arthur Fotta. This shows the number of wagons and men used in making a thorough house-to-house gathering of non-combustible material and other waste that could not be destroyed by fire on the premises. All waste material that could be burned on the premises was thus handled. The clean-up campaign also included alleys, and in all 128 loads of material were removed and dumped, while vast amounts were burned where they were collected.

In carrying on this campaign the inspectors ordered the abatement of many nuisances, and by a follow-up system saw that the orders were made effective.

The clean-up campaign began April 14. It included ninety-five inspector days and eighty-two wagon days. The total number of places inspected was 8919.

## What Have You

that has served your purpose, but which is still in good enough condition to be desirable to others? A careful daily reading of the "Miscellaneous Swaps" columns of The Times "Liner" section will enable you to dispose of this article advantageously—[Advertisement.]

## Daughter Brands Larson

(Continued from First Page.)

see her father again, as he has taken her mother out of her life.

Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine will probably act as guardians of the two children. Mrs. Fontaine had known Mrs. Larson for six years. They had lived in the same house in San Francisco. When Mrs. Fontaine and the girl were asked to explain why they hadn't sought to identify the dead woman as Mrs. Larson, Mrs. Fontaine said she had no suspicion that anything was wrong between Larson and his wife. Lucella asserted that when her father told her her mother had gone to San Francisco, she believed him and did not pay any attention to the mystery related in the papers.

## HAD WATCH AND RING.

Besides the identification that Burns and Miss McClelland made yesterday, the Sheriff's force found the gold watch owned by Mrs. Larson and a gold ring which she had worn. They were found in Larson's locker at the East First-street barber shop where he worked. The ring had been sought by the officers for several days.

Another identification of the day was the identification of Mrs. Larson's body by Mrs. Angela A. Steele, No. 2115 East First street. Mrs. Steele was on her way to Casa Verdugo restaurant, near Glendale, Sunday afternoon when she passed within a few feet of a man and a woman. She heard them quarrel and the woman caught the man's arm and said:

"You've got to go; you've got to go."

Mrs. Steele said she took particular notice of the woman, but the man's back was turned and she could not see his face. She did not know what they were quarreling about and said that if the man carried a bundle she didn't see it. Larson was seen in an effort to identify Larson. She is considered a valuable witness, as she may be able to establish Larson's presence in Glendale.

The suspect who was arrested at San Diego at the instigation of the Sheriff has been released, and Special Detective Brown returned from the southern city last night.

The inquest will be conducted at the Butten morgue this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when there will be a number of witnesses. Larson will be charged with murder following the inquest.

## LARSON IN GLENDALE.

The Sheriff was yesterday given the receipt found near the scene of the killing Wednesday afternoon. It was torn to bits. It showed that on May 31 Larson had deposited \$50 with S. Hickson, a saloon keeper. The Sheriff does not pretend to say that this receipt was on the ground Sunday. On the contrary, the officers who searched every foot state emphatically that the bits of paper could not have escaped detection.

A Times reporter yesterday established three facts which tend to show that Larson was in Glendale on Tuesday night, fifty hours after the slaying of his wife. On Tuesday evening shortly before 6 o'clock, Larson left the barber shop and hurried to his home on East Pico street. He did not eat supper, but hurriedly changed his clothes and left. Lucella Larson was not home at that hour, but her father's departure was noted by the boy.

Cyrus Larson did not return home until between 9 and 10 o'clock. Shortly before 1 o'clock Tuesday evening Larson entered the Pulliam undertaking place at Glendale. He asked to see the body of the unidentified woman. He walked into the morgue, stood looking at the remains of his wife, and departed without a word or sign of emotion. L. G. Scovern, manager of the undertaking company, recognized the picture of Larson in The Times yesterday as that of the man who visited the morgue Tuesday evening. Scovern will visit the County Jail for further identification.

After leaving Pulliam's place, Larson is thought to have gone to Casa Verdugo and then up the trail to the spot where his wife was slain. He must have been nervous. The theory is that he felt in his pockets, his hand encountered a slip of paper. In the gathering dusk he saw it was an old receipt—then three weeks old—and knowing it had no further value, tore it up, unconscious of the damage it might do.

When Larson returned home his daughter had returned from work. She says she asked him where he had been and he said he had been out with a friend.

## VISALIA.

VISALIA, June 27.—M. Spenchian of Dinuba has entered suit in the Superior Court against the Pioneer Fruit Company for fulfillment of a contract which he claims was entered into between himself and the company for the sale of 2500 crates of table grapes. Spenchian, who is one of the prominent growers of the Tatum colony, avers in his complaint that the company agreed to pay him 25 cents per crate premium for his output, in addition to returns at the rate of 50 per cent. of the selling price, less the company's 1 per cent. commission. The company has entered a general denial of any such contract and will prove, it states, that Spenchian, as a matter of fact, only delivered to them 1044 crates of grapes during the season. Scores of witnesses have been called for the prosecution and the case has awakened wide interest.

## REDLANDS REALTY.

REDLANDS, June 27.—R. Quinry Brown of Redlands today traded a ranch two miles northeast of San Bernardino for forty acres of land near El Centro, owned by Jesse A. Woollicroft of Holtville, the combined consideration being \$12,000. Brown obtained the Imperial Valley land for investment, and will make additional improvements. The land obtained by Woollicroft is now leased to Japanese for gardening purposes, but will be put into alfalfa.

Howard Andrews today bought a cottage at No. 128 Eureka street from W. D. Knowlton of Walpole, N. H., for a reported price of \$2500. Andrews has been occupying the house for a long time. Both deals were made by George S. Biggin.

H. C. Hope today bought a cottage at No. 85 Eureka street from K. C. Wells for a reported consideration of \$5000. The deal was made by Miss A. R. Whaley.

BURKE'S Dry Goods is the very best old-fashioned and reliable. Try it!

SHAW-WALKER Imported Spring Water. Genuine bottled throughout trade mark. Water Main 2555.

Try Marine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Obstructed Vision.

In Every Mining and Lumber Camp You'll find

## GHIRARDELLI'S Ground Chocolate

Over the mountain trail, sometimes a hundred miles from the railroad, the pack train carries Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate into the pioneer country where nothing is taken unless the call is urgent.

Because of its nourishing, invigorating qualities, because it sustains in the heavy outdoor work, because it serves as food and drink Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate goes to the frontier with the first supplies.

The ideal beverage for all people at all times.

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

San Francisco

Since 1881

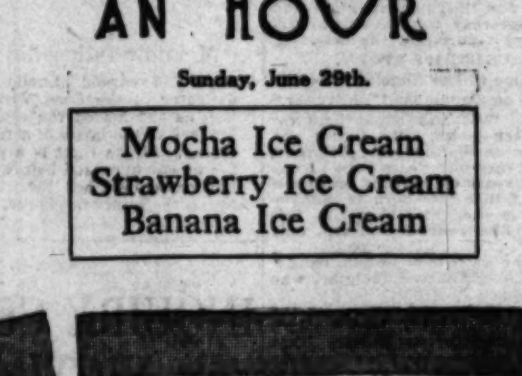


## Christopher's SPECIAL SUNDAY BRICKS

Solve the Desert Problem 50¢ a full quart BRICK at the stores PACKED IN OUR SPECIAL CARTONS WILL KEEP HARD AN HOUR

Sunday, June 29th.

Mocha Ice Cream Strawberry Ice Cream Banana Ice Cream



Saturday Candy Special, Spanish Nougat 25c Pound

A. GREENE & SON, Exclusive Ladies' Tailors

Showing a most handsome and exclusive line of up-to-date wools.

1214 W. SEVENTH ST., Third Floor

## A and B Dividend Checks Are Ready

The Gibraltar Investment & Home Building Company, of Los Angeles, announces that Dividend Checks for the quarter ending May 31st, payable July 1st, are ready for distribution at the company's office 142 S. Spring Street, to stockholders whose surnames commence with the letters A and B. You are requested to call for same.

## Gibraltar

## Luscious Fruits. Extra Fancy

Mountain Cherries, Sweet yel. Rockyford Cantaloupes, delicious. Mountain Peaches and Apples and New Apples, Alligator Fruit, Corn, Hothouse Celery, Egg Plant, Bell Peppers, etc.

LUDWIG-MATTHEWS COMPANY,

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Protect Yourself Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE

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## CHICAGO CUBS BEATEN THIRD STRAIGHT GAME.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Except for his wildness, Benton pitched good ball, and as a result Cincinnati won by 5 to 1 the third straight game from Chicago. Benton allowed only four hits, but gave seven bases on balls. Smith also pitched good ball for Chicago in all but one inning. Score:

| CHICAGO      | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Smith, 9     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 8    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 7    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 6    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 5    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 4    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 3    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 2    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 1    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Wright, 0    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| CINCINNATI   | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Benton, 9    | 5        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 8    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 7    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 6    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 5    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 4    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 3    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 2    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 1    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Benton, 0    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| SCORE BY INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Chicago          | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |
| Cincinnati       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |

## TERREAU'S SUPPORT GIVES HIM VICTORY

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
NEW YORK, June 27.—New York again defeated Boston here today, the score being 3 to 1. Terreau and James pitched well, but the local twirler received better support. Several times Terreau was in trouble, but three double plays saved him. Score:

| BOSTON       | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| James, 9     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 8     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 7     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 6     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 5     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 4     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 3     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 2     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 1     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| James, 0     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| NEW YORK     | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Terreau, 9   | 3        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 8   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 7   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 6   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 5   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 4   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 3   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 2   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 1   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Terreau, 0   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| SCORE BY INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Boston           | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |
| New York         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |

## DODGERS KNOCK TWO-BAGGERS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Today Brooklyn made a specialty of two-baggers and easily defeated the home team by 5 to 1. Of the visitors' eighteen hits, eight were doubles. Brennan took Mayer's place in the third, and did good work until the eighth. Brock held his opponent down to two doubles and a single. Score:

| BROOKLYN     | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Mayer, 9     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 8     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 7     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 6     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 5     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 4     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 3     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 2     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 1     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Mayer, 0     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| PHILADELPHIA | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Brennan, 9   | 5        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 8   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 7   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 6   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 5   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 4   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 3   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 2   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 1   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Brennan, 0   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| SCORE BY INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Philadelphia     | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |
| Brooklyn         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |

## PIRATES WIN IN TWELVE INNINGS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis today, 4 to 3, in twelve innings, the longest game of the local major league season. St. Louis used three pitchers and four twirlers worked for the visitors. Kemmer continued his great fielding

| PITTSBURGH   | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kemmer, 9    | 4        | 3        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 8    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 7    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 6    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 5    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 4    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 3    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 2    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 1    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Kemmer, 0    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| ST. LOUIS    | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Smith, 9     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 8     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 7     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 6     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 5     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 4     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 3     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 2     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 1     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Smith, 0     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| SCORE BY INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|-------|
| Pittsburgh       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0     |
| St. Louis        | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0     |

## NAPOLION LA JOIE IS THROWN INTO DISCARD.

(BY FEDERAL (WIRELESS) LINE TO THE TIMES.)  
CHICAGO, June 27.—[Special Dispatch.] There has been a gigantic shake-up in the Cleveland American League baseball club. Manager Birmingham took the bull by the horns and today announced the benching of Napoleon LaJoie, one of the greatest second basemen who ever broke into the big leagues. Age and injuries seem to have slowed up the fielding ability and general usefulness of the Frenchman, and after his miserable showing yesterday the manager decided to make the change in his team. Whether or not LaJoie will be traded is problematical. For the present he will be used for pinch hitting. LaJoie is still able to bat well up in the averages, but he does not seem able to field in his former dashing

## NOLAN NOT TO SECOND RIVERS.

Such Is Statement Given Out by Joe Levy.  
Rivers Declared to Be in the Best of Shape.

Ritchie Does Strenuous Work, Even if Worrying.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Billy Nolan, discarded manager of Champion Willie Ritchie, the chap who said in high dudgeon that he was going to retire to his ranch never to return until he came back with a new champion, is once again a San Francisco visitor.

What is more, Nolan visited the camp of Joe Rivers, and the hint was given out that Nolan would act as second, while Rivers would be the main attraction of the fact that "Nolan will not be in the corner of the challenger."

There is not a chance. San Francisco fans can rest assured on that point. Rivers doesn't like Nolan. To the contrary, he rather dislikes him, even as a spectator at his camp. Joe Levy doesn't want him around. Joe came to town today and issued the most enthusiastic bulletins regarding his boy's condition.

RIVERS ALL RIGHT.  
"Joe is in great shape," said Levy. "He weighs about 135 pounds today and is as sound as a dollar. I saw Ritchie last Tuesday night and he looked to me like Rivers will knock him out, say, within fifteen rounds." Rivers now has Baker, Peggy Cove and Billy Huddy working with him. The trainer says he did to the clever Baker was to give him a black eye. The sales of seats for the big fight open at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Ritchie, at Shannon's San Rafael camp, put in his usual strenuous day, despite reports that he is worrying and taking off weight too fast.

## MULLER GREETED BY CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL ENVOY FROM BRAZIL ARRIVES AT OAKLAND.

Panama Exposition Officials Will Escort the South American and His Party on an Excursion to the Redwood Groves at Felton and Leland Stanford University.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Dr. Laure Muller, special ambassador from Brazil, and his party arrived here tonight. Elaborate ceremony marked the greeting given to the distinguished visitor by the business district. Federal, state and municipal officials together with officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition welcomed the special envoy from Brazil. The visitors' train at Oakland. After crossing the bay, the entire party, with an escort consisting of a troop of cavalry, a mounted band and a corps of police, proceeded through the business district. A formal welcome was extended to the visitors at their hotel by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., President Charles C. Moore of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

Accompanying Dr. Muller are Dudley Field Malone, third assistant secretary of State and special representative of President Wilson; Capt. Antonio Bampayo, Brazilian naval aide; Capt. Jose de Barros, Brazilian military aide; J. F. De Barros, second secretary of the Brazilian embassy at Washington; Maurice Nabuco de Rio Janeiro, J. J. Dickinson of New York, and Cooke of the State Department, R. L. Jervis and H. L. Hunt.

Exposition officials will escort the ambassador tomorrow morning. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's home in Pleasanton. Here luncheon will be served, after which the party will proceed through the city to the business district, and thence to Santa Cruz, where the party will be entertained by Charles C. Moore and William T. Reardon.

The party will motor to the redwood groves at Felton Sunday and returning the same day will visit Stanford University.

Beginning Monday morning, a programme of entertainment and about 100,000 people have been arranged for the visitors.

Dr. Muller will depart Thursday evening.

SNOWSTORM DETERS MULLER.  
Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Abandons Nevada Side Trip and Makes Bee Line for California.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
RENO (Nev.), June 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Deluded by a snowstorm in Eastern Nevada that this is an ice cold state, Dr. Laure Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his party gave up the proposed trip to the government project at Lahontan and instead of leaving the train at Hazen, did not even leave their berth, and proceeded on to California without getting out of the train.

Senator Owen said today that under no circumstances would the Federal reserve board be increased or representation be given to the banking interests.

## CHAMPS GRAB TWO GAMES FROM NEW YORK.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
BOSTON, June 27.—Boston took both games of a double-header with New York this afternoon by scores of 10 to 3 and 4 to 1. The visitors secured but four hits off Leonard in the first contest, while Keating was bettered hard in the fifth inning, during which Boston scored seven runs. Leonard did not give a pass.

The second game was close up to the eighth inning when Boston scored four runs and broke the tie, Fisher being relieved by McConnell when Boston had men on second and third with one out.

| NEW YORK     | A        | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Leonard, 9   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 8   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 7   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 6   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 5   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 4   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 3   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 2   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 1   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Leonard, 0   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| BOSTON       | A         | R        | E        | R        | O        | A        | E        |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Fisher, 9    | 10        | 3        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 8    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 7    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 6    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 5    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 4    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 3    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 2    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 1    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| Fisher, 0    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> |

| SCORE BY INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| New York         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |
| Boston           | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     |

|            |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| NEW YORK   | A | R | E | R | O | A | E   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
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| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
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| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   |
| Leonard, 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0</ |











of them, stars. Miss Margaret, whom they are fortunate to have, and Miss Marion Clark, the two best. Miss James was the trophy the first time. She well-known player, thoroughly versed in the game and, "has been practiced for any length of a valuable asset to a team. She plays a graceful game and generally wins at least one prize at the tournaments. She took the consolation event at the Coast championship.

Ms. C. A. Perley, and Mrs. A. C. complete the team, the former, and painstaking, the latter, tall and capable. Both have won several prizes at the tournaments.

The substitutes selected by Mrs. P. Wood, their captain, are Mrs. Marion, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Madelon, Miss Lulu Roberts.

They will take place at the different times on Tuesday morning at 1:30 and if the women teams are to emulate the triumphs of the Southern California will have to be thoroughly proud of their team.

**BOAT STRIKES ROCKS.**

Steamer Casco Complete Wreck. The steamer Casco, of the Pacific Coast Line, was wrecked on the rocks of the Point Loma breakers, late today and is a total wreck.

The crew of eighteen men escaped after a struggle, according to the report. A hole was torn in the vessel's hull when she struck the rocks, and it was found that the ship could not avoid against the breakers. Captain Jacobson ordered the steamer beached. The vessel was bound from San Francisco for San Pedro.

Weekly golf handicap matches at the Loma breakers during July.—[Advertisement.]

## CONGRATULATIONS. DIPLOMAS ALL PASSED OUT.

Los Angeles High Graduates  
Get Last Batch.

Happy Occasion Last Night  
in Auditorium.

Long List to the Credit of the  
School.

The list of the season's public commencements was held last night when the diplomas were handed to the 113 graduates of the Los Angeles High School. Temple Auditorium was crowded with a throng of relatives and friends of the happy graduates who marched to the platform under continuous applause.

The ceremony of the stage was shown by the singing of the great class song, "The Merry Old Song," in addition, and room for more. Each of the girls carried a bouquet of red roses, and the girls in the center of the stage were seated on the stage.

During the overture, "The Merry Old Song," by the school orchestra, the class sang "The Merry Old Song," (Kipling's "The Merry Old Song"), and later "The Merry Old Song" (Lohengrin) and "In Rappahannock" with solo obligato by Sidney and the volume and with the effect. The last number of the evening was the chorus, "Hail! L. A. High School," which they rendered with great spirit.

The seniors were three in number, and were all well prepared and well received. The subject of the subject was "The English Dame School," by Miss Shattuck, "The March of the Golden Rule," and Ruth Graham, "The Golden Rule," and Ruth Graham.

The special music numbers were well received and received with approval. They were piano solo, "Love and the Rose," by Charles, instrumental trio, Norma, (violin), Raymond Nichols, and Ethel Boyd, piano; vocal, "Know a Lovely Garden," by Frank Skelly, Louis A. Steinke, Edmund Gray Thorburn, Marcelus Randle Toland, Elba H. Wessel, Ivan H. Zuber.

Latin modern language course—Dorothy Barondis, Beatrice L. Brod, Sara E. Forester, Virginia Marie Harris, Florence A. Hilborn, Elizabeth Lee Jernans, Gladys Kalliwoda, Carrie Christens Knickrehm, Emily J. Lavigne, Sadie B. Levey, Elizabeth Rutledge, Geraldine McKnight, Bernice Mohler, Louise Janette Morton, Louise, Elizabeth Polsey, Laurens Paul, Margaret Ross, Elsie, Hildred, Gladys Mildred Smith, Helen Gladys Stamata, Zola Grace Strasser, Dorothy Patterson Thickett, Emily Townsend, Helen Whitcomb, Nancy Lee Willard, Carolyn Beatrice Woodhull, Alice M. Woodruff, Ruth Yorkum, Charles Barry, John E. Davis, John T. Donnell, Laura C. Maude, H. Evelyn Moor, Rose Marie Purcell, Isabel Simmons, Rose Edith Taylor, Harriet Wallace, Mildred Fern Wella, Justine Lebl, Ernest E. Oeder, Herman N. Salaman.

English course—Ethel R. Boyd, Lillian Ruth Bush, Ruth Evans, Elsie Elizabeth Hughes, Helen Cameron Hughes, Pearl E. Longway, Martha L. Schlecht, Pauline M. Wichman, Franklin O. Booth, Glenn G. Fowler, Kinzetta Carson, Newcomb Gilbert, James T. Handley, Paul T. Howe, Eliza Ishiyama, Walter Lockwood, Alfred Leo Maguire, Curtis Hallock Thomas, Leslie I. Winget.

Fine and applied arts course—Lillian Ruth Bush, Ruth Evans, Elsie Elizabeth Hughes, Helen Cameron Hughes, Pearl E. Longway, Martha L. Schlecht, Pauline M. Wichman, Franklin O. Booth, Glenn G. Fowler, Kinzetta Carson, Newcomb Gilbert, James T. Handley, Paul T. Howe, Eliza Ishiyama, Walter Lockwood, Alfred Leo Maguire, Curtis Hallock Thomas, Leslie I. Winget.

Modern language course—Dorothy Barondis, Beatrice L. Brod, Sara E. Forester, Virginia Marie Harris, Florence A. Hilborn, Elizabeth Lee Jernans, Gladys Kalliwoda, Carrie Christens Knickrehm, Emily J. Lavigne, Sadie B. Levey, Elizabeth Rutledge, Geraldine McKnight, Bernice Mohler, Louise Janette Morton, Louise, Elizabeth Polsey, Laurens Paul, Margaret Ross, Elsie, Hildred, Gladys Mildred Smith, Helen Gladys Stamata, Zola Grace Strasser, Dorothy Patterson Thickett, Emily Townsend, Helen Whitcomb, Nancy Lee Willard, Carolyn Beatrice Woodhull, Alice M. Woodruff, Ruth Yorkum, Charles Barry, John E. Davis, John T. Donnell, Laura C. Maude, H. Evelyn Moor, Rose Marie Purcell, Isabel Simmons, Rose Edith Taylor, Harriet Wallace, Mildred Fern Wella, Justine Lebl, Ernest E. Oeder, Herman N. Salaman.

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# \$15!

**\$15 Fancy Suits**  
**\$15 Blue Serges**  
**\$15 Norfolks**

—And \$15 worth of Service in every one of them. Also a little more good service thrown in by way of

**Good Store Service.**  
**Good Alteration Service.**  
**Good Delivery Service.**

**WASH NECKWEAR ON SALE—Imported, finely-made WASH NECKWEAR, guaranteed fast color, 50c values at 25c.**

—A good straw hat at \$2, too!

Good Shoes for Men at \$5

Good Shirts at \$1 if you want them

**Harris & Frank**  
LEADING CLOTHIERS  
437-441 SOUTH SPRING ST.

# JUNE SALE

Who could ask for better values than these which follow—articles throughout the store priced ridiculously low, just at the close of this successful June Sale:

## A Sale of Silks and Dress Goods, Values Double and More 50c

Today will be an extremely busy one in these two popular Sections, if you are the judges of value we think you are! Such silks, such dress goods as these, are very, very seldom sold at anything like such a low price as fifty cents a yard; in fact, the majority of them cost us more than that, but they are broken lines that must be closed out at once:

**The Silks**

—include fancy stripes, louisines, taffetas, fancy Bulgarians and other popular silks, in light, medium and dark shades.

—None of these silks sold at less than \$1 yd.

—some for more—

out they go at ..... **50c**

—Silks and Dress Goods, Broadway Annex—

**The Dress Goods**

—include colored cashmores, henriettes, veillings, suitings, checks, diagonals, chevrons, basket weaves, homespun, etc., etc.

—Also black voile and diagonal; values here to and including \$2 ..... **50c**

## Evening, Street and Party Frocks Reduced

A most unusual opportunity to purchase high-class, seasonable garments at a fraction of their true worth—because of our determination not to carry goods from one season to the next. There are so many styles included, that to describe a few would be to leave out probably the very one you think prettiest. Look for Charmeuse, broadened and figured chiffons, crepes de chine, etc., in dozens of delicate shades and color combinations:

**Street and Party Dresses**

—in figured chiffon, Charmeuse, crepe de chine, Canton crepe, etc., in all seasonable shades; regular prices \$25 to \$52.50.

reduced ..... **1/4**

—Garment Section; Second Floor—

**Evening Gowns**

—in Charmeuse, broadened and figured chiffons, etc., blue, corn, black, pink, rose, gray; regular \$37.50 to \$150, now \$26 to \$95.

—Garment Section; Second Floor—

## Aprons and Caps to Match

Percale aprons and cap to match ..... **90c**

Amoskeag gingham aprons and light percales ..... **65c**

Women's Dutch sunbonnets, in pique and blue check, scallop edge ..... **75c**

White Marseilles bonnets, scallop edge; some lined with pink or blue ..... **\$1.75**

—Mistlingwear, Second Floor—

## Briefly Mentioned Saturday Specials

**SILK ELASTIC WEBBING**—the 20c and 25c qualities, in white, black or pink, at ..... **HALF**

**TOOTH BRUSHES**—regular 35c tooth brushes, on Saturday, each ..... **20c**

By the half dozen, \$1.00.

**WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR**—low neck and sleeveless; regular 25c quality, special, two for ..... **25c**

**RIBBONS**—values to \$1 a yard, 4 to 9 inches wide; Jacquard, Persian, Dresden, stripes, plaids and checks on satin and taffeta and faille grounds 50c

**NOVELTY SATIN COLLARS**—the newest styles, trimmed with buttons, etc., regularly \$2.00 to ..... **\$2.95**

**REAL LACE NECKWEAR**—green collars, jabots, coat collars, coat sets and chemisettes, all HALF

**LISLE HOSE**—for women; in black only, with split white foot; regularly 50c a pair, Saturday, 3 pairs for ..... **\$1.00**

**FIGURED GOLD AND SILVER NET**—18 inches wide; regularly \$2 to \$4.50 a yard; special Saturday, at yard, \$1.00 and ..... **\$2.00**

**BULGARIAN BANDS**—and edges; 1 to 3 inches wide; gorgeous shades; the 25c to \$3 a yard grades; (Trimming Section) at ..... **HALF**

**GINGHAM APRONS**, in brown or gray with white binding; good for beach wear (for children); special, two for 35c, each ..... **15c**

**SUNBONNETS**—for children; in blue and white, pink and white and solid blue or pink with scalloped edges; regular 75c ..... **65c**

**Holds Your Skin Smooth as Your Skin**

The Garter with the LIVE WEBBING and the WHITE-LINED PAD

**PAD Boston Garter**

SOLD EVERYWHERE LILE 25 Cents SILK 30 Cents

GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS, BOSTON

**AYVAD'S WATER-WING**

For Sale Everywhere

AYVAD BROTHERS CO., BOSTON, U. S.

**White Mt's Washington Newport News Bar Harbor Long Island Sound Old Point Comfort**

al Lines

## HOME SAVINGS BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

**Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00**  
**Deposits About \$6,300,000.00**

As the security to the depositor lies in the proportion of capital to deposits—we commend the above figures to your careful consideration and invite comparison.

**Statement of Condition—June 4th, 1913**

| RESOURCES                         |                       | LIABILITIES                         |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Loans .....                       | \$5,831,209.47        | Capital .....                       | \$1,000,000.00        |
| Cash on hand and with banks ..... | 1,549,846.16          | Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... | 112,948.57            |
| Furniture and Fixtures .....      | 48,606.13             | Deposits .....                      | 6,336,826.55          |
| Safe Deposit Vaults .....         | 11,577.58             |                                     |                       |
| Real Estate Owned .....           | 8,535.78              |                                     |                       |
| <b>Total .....</b>                | <b>\$7,449,775.12</b> | <b>Total .....</b>                  | <b>\$7,449,775.12</b> |

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

|                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| O. J. WOODALL - President   | A. M. BROWN - Secretary         |
| F. M. DOUGLASS - Vice-Pres. | E. A. BAWLEY - Asst. Cashier    |
| J. W. PHILLIPS - Vice-Pres. | GEO. E. REID - Asst. Cashier    |
| BOYLE WORKMAN - Vice-Pres.  | H. M. COFFIN - Asst. Cashier    |
| F. L. WHITLEY - Vice-Pres.  | EDWARD B. MOORE - Asst. Cashier |
| N. L. THOMPSON - Cashier    |                                 |

**BOARDS**

|                   |                   |                |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| W. M. BOWEN       | GEORGE HANNA      | J. W. PHILLIPS |
| W. F. GALLAGHER   | C. B. JONES       | T. A. THOMPSON |
| F. M. DOUGLASS    | R. B. LAKE        | O. J. WOODALL  |
| KENNETH J. GORDON | JOHN A. MURPHY    | BOYLE WORKMAN  |
| E. M. GUTHRIE     | GEORGE B. MURDOCK |                |
|                   | WILLIAM E. OLIVER |                |

## Home Savings Bank

Of Los Angeles

Fifth and Spring—Alexandria Hotel

AMERICAN BRANCH—Second and Spring

Open to Receive Deposits

UNTIL 10 P.M. EVERY WEEK DAY

**Children's Shoes**

—perfect fitting  
—long wearing  
—rightly priced

Looking for shoes for the "Little Folks" with these three necessary Qualifications? You'll find them at Staub's—the Home of the Best Makers of Children's Shoes.

At the price you care to pay you'll find complete assortments of Youngster's Shoes for dress or play wear.

Let us show you today what Staub's Service means in helping you to select satisfactory shoes for your Children.

**Staub's**  
338 So. Broadway

**Lease Expires—**  
25% off Everything  
**A. E. MORRO,**  
Goldsmith and Jeweler.  
Fourth and Broadway

**VACATION DAYS**  
can best be spent in the Feather River Country reached only via the  
**WESTERN PACIFIC**  
Fares and literature apply to 322 South Spring Street, P.O. Box 294, Main 294.

**CRYSTAL MAPO**  
The Magic Maple Flavor  
For making maple-flavored syrup, favoring cakes, candies, frostings, ices and ice cream. Manufactured by  
**WESTERN MAPLE SYRUP CO.,**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**PORTO RICAN STRAW MATS**  
COOL AS A DROP OF DEW  
Hand-woven, soft, durable, comfortable. Good as a Panama, but cooler, lighter, more stylish. Direct from maker to you. \$1.50 per pair. State size and number order. Money refunded if not satisfactory.  
**MARTIN LOPEZ & CO.,**  
San German, P. R. Main 294.

## Buy Good Tableware Below Worth

If you've gifts to present, or if you are thinking of new silverware for the house, why don't you make it a point to at least look at this? Qualities are splendid, and prices are much lower than you'll usually find them:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Set of six knives and six forks 16 dwt., reg. \$4.50 ..... | <b>\$3.65</b> |
| Set of dozen teaspoons, reg. \$2.25 .....                  | <b>\$1.85</b> |
| Set of dozen dessert spoons, reg. \$4 .....                | <b>\$3.00</b> |
| Set of dozen tablespoons, reg. \$4.50 .....                | <b>\$3.50</b> |

—Silverware, South Aisle—

**Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs**

Corners beautifully hand-embroidered; reg. \$1.75, for \$1.10; reg. \$1.50, for \$1, and regularly \$1.25 for .. **75c**

Machine embroidered corner designs on all linen or Shamrock linen, reg. 35c ..... **25c**

—Handkerchiefs, Main Floor—

## Odd Leather Novelties at Half Price

Just a little stock adjustment that brings to you the best-liked leather cases or leather made articles at half what you usually pay:

Collar boxes, fitted traveling, toilet or manicure sets, coin purses, leather wallets, card cases, jewel boxes, and some leather bags; all at ..... **1/2**

—Leather Goods, Main Floor—

## Odd Corsets at \$2

Warner and other well-known corsets, in desirable models and materials, values to \$4, on special sale at ..... **\$2**

Your chance to get a good corset at a little price.

—Corsets, Second Floor—

—Home of Ostermar Mattresses—

## Condor Dry Goods Co.

FOUNDED 1878

U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station. W. U. Telegraph Branch. American Express Branch.

215-229 South Broadway. 224-228 South Hill St.



CTUS SUPPLY CO.,  
74-5-6 P. E. Bldg.

1038 S. MAIN.  
Reed & Hammond,  
448, Bowy. 2890. \_\_\_\_\_  
Austn. —[Advertisement. \_\_\_\_\_









## Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

C. H. Eubank, a banker of Wilmington, made the Harbor Commission an informal offer yesterday to improve the harbor at a cost of \$750,000 for improvements at the inner harbor.

The City Clerk reported to the Council yesterday that \$2318.48 due on unsecured personal property taxes has been uncollected by the City Tax and License Collector.

More than 35,000 parcels of land will be included in the assessment district for the Hollywood main sewer. The descriptions have been completed and the maps sent to the City Engineer's office for checking. Payments of assessments will probably not be due until about the first of October.

The Mayor has not yet signed the new billboard ordinance and will arrange for a conference between the club women and the billboard owners.

Dr. John R. Haynes, who is chief of the health department, has asked the Budget Committee of the City Council yesterday for an increase in salary for the examiner and acting secretary of the commission over which he presides.

Judges of the Superior Court are expected to begin their new term in the new building on Monday.

Legislation requiring a new judge to sit in the juvenile court every three years, and it is declared unconstitutional in unofficial opinions by them.

At the City Hall.

OFFERS TO SELL HARBOR BONDS.

WILMINGTON BANKER MAY HANDLE SECURITIES.

The Commission He Can Place Portion of These Immediately and Believes He Able to Dispose of Entire Issue—Another Buying Proposition Informally Submitted.

C. H. Eubank, head of the First National Bank of Wilmington, who has taken a deep interest in the development of the harbor at that point, visited the Harbor Commission yesterday and submitted an informal proposition to handle the \$750,000 improvement bonds for the inner harbor.

Eubank stated that he has clients who are willing to purchase portions of these securities, and that his own bank would take a part of them. He believes that he would be able to dispose of the entire issue.

The general bond market is not promising at this time, and the offer of local men to interest themselves in the selling of the recently authorized harbor bonds is appreciated by the Harbor Commission. It has taken the Eubank offer under consideration.

Another informal offer for harbor bonds has been made to the commission by C. F. Outhouse of the Standard American Dredging Company. He proposes to purchase sufficient bonds monthly to meet the advance of the money for additional dredging of the channels provided the company is given an extension of its contract.

LET THEM SLIP BY.

UNCOLLECTED PERSONAL TAXES.

These are uncollectible days for City Tax and License Collector Taggart. Following the report of the City Auditor last week of shortages in the accounts of the Tax Collector's office, which were made good by Taggart's personal check, after he was called twice before the Mayor and said that he would have to make good, City Clerk Wilde yesterday filed for presentation to the City Council a statement regarding the failure of the City Tax Collector to collect large amounts of money due on personal property assessments that were unsecured.

In this report to the Council the City Clerk says:

"Permit me to call your attention to some of the larger items of uncollected personal property tax for the year 1912-13 on the tax roll as turned over to this department by the City Tax and License Collector."

Then follow a list that totals \$2318.48, in items made up of an average of \$100. The largest of these is an assessment of \$1291.42 against the Title Guaranty and Trust Company; another is for \$356.80 against William R. Ramsdell, and still another is for \$169 against the Goss Printing Company. Other items in the list are for less than \$100.

HOLLYWOOD SEWER.

ASSESSMENT ROLL INCOMPLETE.

A. J. Larson of the Sewer Assessment Bureau has completed the descriptions of the more than 35,000 parcels of land included in the Hollywood main sewer assessment district, and has sent the maps to the City Engineer's office for checking so that any changes in boundaries, through new subdivisions, streets or alleys, may be detected. The maps will get back to Larson's bureau about the last of July, when they will be rechecked there and the extension of the assessments will be begun. This will not be completed until the latter part of September. This means that property owners within the district will not have to make their payments for the main sewer until probably about the first of October.

The contract for this work was awarded to P. A. and C. H. Howard for \$247,857.05. In addition to this there will be about 10 per cent. of this amount for engineering and inspection fees.

It is impossible at this time to state what the lot assessments will be. All lots within the district outside of the streets wherein the main sewer has been laid will have a uniform assessment. It is probable that this will not exceed sixteen or twenty cents per front foot.

The district is bounded by very irregular lines, the extreme westerly end being Crescent avenue, portions of the district reaching to Los Feliz road on the north, Mohawk on the east and as far south as Exposition boulevard.

Must Have More Time.

Col. Schreiber, head of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, asked the Board of Public Works yesterday to request the City Council to extend the time for filing the assessment for widening Thirty-ninth street, from Vermont avenue to Manito avenue, from July 13 to October 13, as it will be impossible to finish the assessment within the sixty days allowed

for the work. This request will go to the City Council next Tuesday.

Conference on Billboards.

The Mayor has not yet affixed his signature to the ordinance regulating the height of billboards, adopted by the City Council last Tuesday. He is not satisfied with the provision allowing such boards to be ten feet six inches high, and proposing to call a conference of the club women who have made the fight against billboards, and have the billboard men present to meet the arguments advanced against them.

Haynes Asks for Increase.

Dr. John R. Haynes, who is posting in the limelight just now in connection with the engineering of a referendum on the subject of salaries of county officers, was before the Budget Committee of the City Council yesterday, pleading for an increase in salary of the examiner and acting secretary of the Civil Service Commission. F. M. Dee, who is filling both of the positions since the removal of former Secretary Spalding, is getting \$150 per month. Dr. Haynes asked that he be given a salary of \$1200 a month. The Budget Committee objected. It is rumored down everywhere possible in order to make the available finances meet the demands. Chairman Whitman was half-way persuaded that a raise of \$15 per month might be allowed, but it is understood that this will be opposed by McKenna and Beckwith, other members of the committee.

Presenting Fine Map.

The Harbor Commission was presented a fine map of San Pedro and the harbor, yesterday, by Miss C. Rogers of San Pedro. The map is 6 feet, giving comprehensive details of the harbor district, and is such a valuable adjunct to the commission's office that it was at once mounted in a conspicuous position.

Petition for Public Market.

A voluminous petition signed by residents and property owners in the district north of Brooklyn avenue was filed with the City Clerk yesterday, asking for the establishment by the City Council of a free public market at the southeast corner of Mott street and Fairmount avenue. The petitioners declare that this would serve a populous district that is sixteen blocks from the present market on Boyle Heights.

Must Abate the Noise.

The Atlas Mixed Mortar Company is operating a gravel pit in the Arroyo Seco, near Carleton boulevard, and the neighbors complain of the noise of the machinery and declare it is a nuisance. They have appealed to the City Council for relief. The Public Welfare Committee heard representatives of the concern yesterday, and it is inclined to allow the operation of the plant, provided the noise is abated or reduced to the minimum. The final decision will be made by the Council next Tuesday.

The company has a lease on the gravel pit until 1915, and this compels the payment of \$115 a year for rental. If power machinery is eliminated it will have to fall back upon the use of horses and mules to haul the sand and gravel away, and this may be more objectionable than the operation of the plant.

The statement was made at this hearing that one of the principal objections was willing to submit to the noise if he were paid \$100 a month, and that he had made this offer in the presence of witnesses.

Garage Permit Denied.

The Public Welfare Committee yesterday recommended the denial of a garage permit to E. L. Ziegler for No. 1111 Western avenue. Only 200 feet of the frontage of the block was secured by Ziegler in consent to his application. Property owners of the district feared that the entrance of the garage paved the way for admission of a milk depot on a large scale, which they deem objectionable.

Important Lighting Scheme.

The petitions for the ornamental lighting system on Montana avenue from Thirty-sixth place to Vermont avenue, have been found sufficient, and the City Council has instructed that the ordinance of interest be prepared. It is proposed to put in the system in connection with the paving of Montana avenue. This will be an extension of the ornamental lighting system on South Main street, from Pico to Thirty-sixth place, and its completion will provide continuous ornamental lighting from Main street to Vermont avenue. The proposed system will be about a mile in length.

City Hall Brevities.

The Board of Public Works instructed the City Engineer yesterday to immediately prepare plans for the building of a new wharf at the foot of First street, in San Pedro. It is estimated that this wharf can be constructed for \$1450.

Miss A. A. Alterage fell into a hole filled with water at Third and Alameda streets in the year 1908, raised her clothes, was completely drenched and contracted a severe cold. Miss Alterage has tried intermittently that time to get the City to pay \$100 damages, but the City Attorney declined to take the case. Works yesterday that he does not consider the claim a legal one against the city, because of the lapse of time.

The Board of Public Works received the formal notice of the Council's action in referring to the findings of the Municipal League and Council of special committee on the substitution of materials in the Hill-street tunnel facing, and the recommendation for an immediate reorganization of the City Engineer's department. The subject was taken under advisement. It is understood that the board has tentative plans for a reorganization of the department, and that the complete plans will be announced within a few days.

JUDGE CONVEY WINS.

A decision of interest to shorthand reporters was delivered by the District Court of Appeals yesterday. In the case of Nellie G. Allen against Judge Convey, a petition was filed praying for a writ of mandate compelling the defendant to certify a certain transcript. It appears that, in a certain case in which the petitioner was defendant, there was no stenographic report of the proceedings made. An application was made by the defendant for a transcript of the case, and the court refused, saying that the transcript asked for was not such a one as, under the requirements of the section, the court was required to attest as its correctness. A demurrer and an answer were interposed in behalf of Judge Convey, and the District Court sustained the demurrer.

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are members of a regular gang of robbers, whose work has given the police much trouble lately.

MANY ARE PUT AWAY.

GIBSON GETS TEN YEARS.

Richard A. Gibson, a barber, well known in sporting circles as "Dick" Gibson, was sentenced by Judge Willis yesterday to ten years in San Quentin for the killing of Butler Fennell on Seventh street, one Sunday morning last April. No effort was made by the accused to secure probation. Gibson gave his age at 33, and said he was a divorced man. He laid his trouble to drink on the death of Fennell.

George Beadle, charged with contributing to the delinquency of Juana Rowland, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten months in the County Jail.

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SEEK NON-SUIT.

QUESTION OF BONDS.

In 1908 J. G. Gleason traded a property at Ninth and Bond streets for \$21,000, bonds of the H. B. Co. (Ariz.) Light and Power Company. Fire and flood later played havoc with the city and the great loss which resulted had its effect on the company and the value of the bonds.

Gleason brought suit for \$25,000 damages against W. N. Nordhoff, A. N. McPherson and H. A. Landwehr, who sold the bonds to him. He was on the bonds. The defense was that the bonds were good when the trade was made. The defendants asked for a non-suit in the trial yesterday before Judge Wood, on the ground that the plaintiff had not made out a case. The matter was submitted.

DECLARED SANE.

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The government, represented by Assistant United States District Attorney Robinson, stepped in yesterday to block the endeavor to have Ray Workman, the alleged postoffice robber and motorcycle thief, sent to Patton asylum on the ground that he is insane. Workman was indicted by the Federal grand jury for mail robbery on May 1, 1912, at Camarillo. He was caught by the State authorities for stealing a motorcycle, and will be tried on May 15.

HEIRS ALL DISSATISFIED.

Two wills figured yesterday in the contest on trial in Judge Rive's court. The estate involved was left by Mrs. Chloe E. Mitchell, a widow, who died at her home on Mulberry street, Pasadena, on November 6, 1912. The first will, made in 1908, divided the \$10,000 estate in equal shares among her daughters, Grace Turner and Eva Mitchell, and her brother, Ransom D. L. Mitchell. This will is disputed by the daughters.

The second will was filed for probate in January, 1913, and gave two-thirds of the estate to Grace and one-third to Eva Mitchell, who is cut out of any portion of the estate under the first will. The contest was on the ground that at the time it was made his sister was not of sound mind.

HOW IT APPEARS.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

The grand jury concluded its investigation of the Long Beach disaster on Empire Day, when the municipal pier collapsed with great loss of life, and will probably make a report Monday. The witnesses called and examined yesterday were Charles Richardson, an expert who examined the pier shortly after the tragedy; Police Officers Winters and Llewellyn and Building Inspector Twombly of Long Beach.

Winters and Llewellyn were on the approach to the pier when it crashed in. Winters going down on complaint of the broken planks with the men, women and children who were waiting for the doors of the auditorium to open. The accident took a wide scope, and the report will, it is believed, shed new light on the affair.

SPEEDY MARRIAGE.

DIVORCE EASILY OBTAINED.

A surprising state of affairs was revealed in the divorce court yesterday when Frank A. Hollis testified in his suit to annul his marriage to Bertha M. Hollis. She married him, he stated, the day before the intervention of the court, and the court, he said, who it appears, was one of her numerous husbands.

All told, the woman has had five husbands, it is alleged. Hollis, in ignorance of the details, married her July 29, 1912, and the following day the interdictory decree was granted to Schuyler Judge Monroe annulling the marriage.

MAYOR RECOMMENDS.

Charles Danielson, a teamster arrested a few days ago on complaint of Mayor Alexander, who saw him beating a team of horses, owes the suspension of sentence given him in Police Court yesterday to the recommendation of the Mayor. When the case against Danielson was called yesterday the Mayor asked the court to be lenient on the ground that the

are members of a regular gang of robbers, whose work has given the police much trouble lately.

MANY ARE PUT AWAY.

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# Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



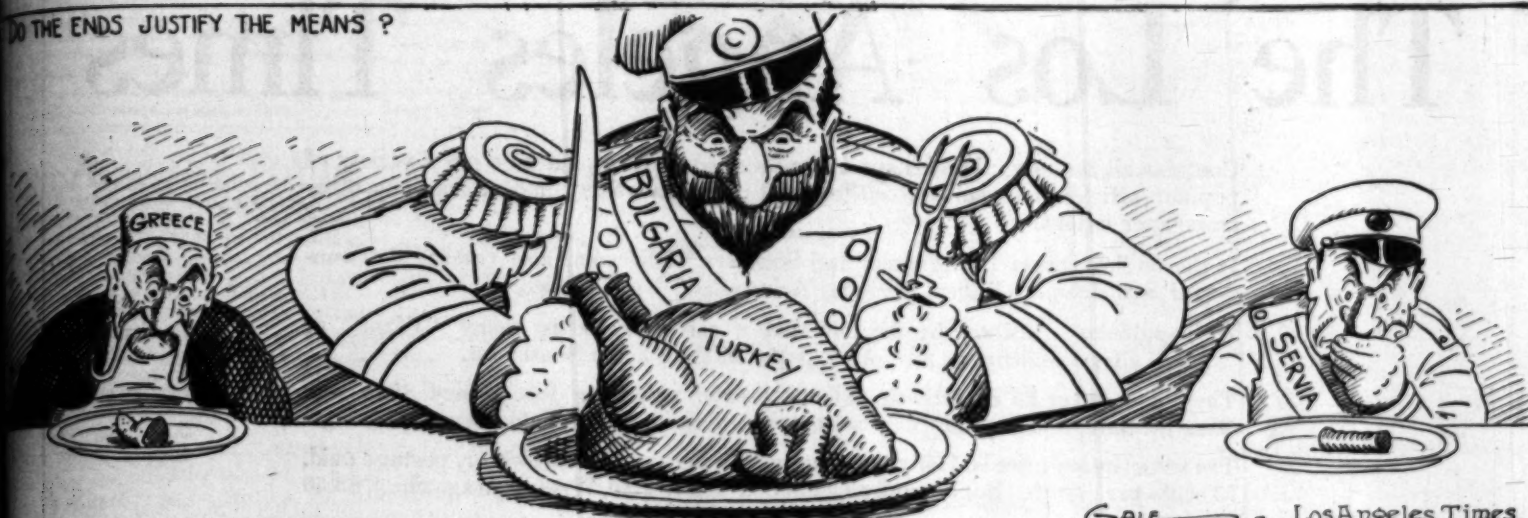
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## Recent Cartoons.

DO THE ENDS JUSTIFY THE MEANS?



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Only Just So High.



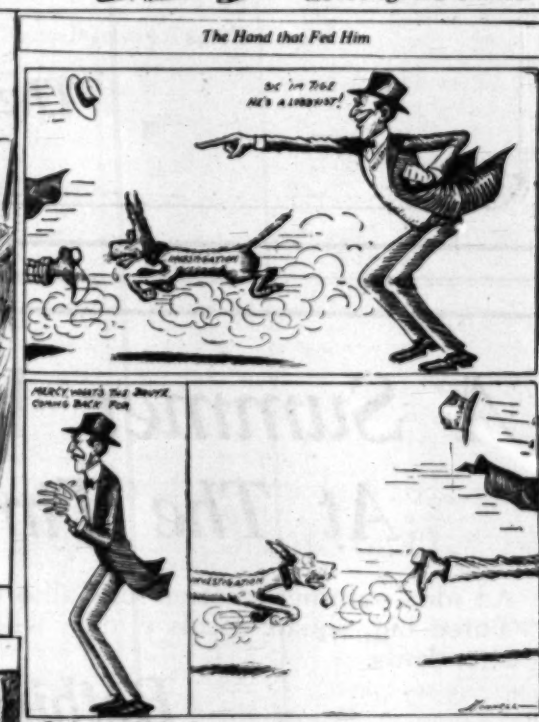
PERPLEXITIES OF AN "AMATEUR DIPLOMAT."  
Chicago Inter-Ocean

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New York Sun.



The Hand that Fed Him

MERCY WANTS THE DRIVE  
COMING BACK FOR

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

SCRAPPING OVER THE SCRAPS



Baltimore American.



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Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

## Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of  
**HARRISON GRAY OTIS.**

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000

### EDITORIAL.

#### A Big-Hearted Man.

It was absolutely delightful to read not long ago of the visit of Mr. Taft to Washington, the first time since he vacated the President's chair to his successor. Mr. Taft had more just reasons for indulging in a personal grouch than perhaps any other man who was ever defeated in the race for the greatest office in the world. The visit of the former President and his manner of greeting his successor called up in sharp contrast the manner in which he was treated by his predecessor. Mr. Roosevelt had no reason for a grouch. He left the office voluntarily, and more than that, picked Mr. Taft as his own successor. Yet after inauguration day Theodore Roosevelt never entered the White House while William H.

Taft was in office. He passed right through the capital, ignoring his former friend, and every action for the four succeeding years was one of bitter hostility to the man he had selected himself. Mr. Taft was quite within the truth when he said on his visit to his former haunts: "I am the happiest man in the United States." Mr. Taft is too big a man in brain and heart to let defeat, however unmerited, however unexpected, however great, get under his cuticle. His disposition is altogether admirable.

#### Action, Less Wind.

The sensible, practical people of this city are likely to look with great favor upon the brief outline of policy put forth by the new Mayor. In brief, Judge Rose's programme is to give himself, with all his time, attention and talents, to the business of his office in order to keep this city in a quiet, law-abiding, peaceable condition, free from turmoil and strife so far as he is able to bring about this desirable end. Incidentally the new Mayor tells us that his policy will be to keep close-mouthed silence about the city administration.

It is a sober, sensible, practical programme. We have had entirely too much grand-stand play to catch the eye of the multitude, especially of the unthinking part thereof, too much sensational drama and too little actual work. Many of the city officials have shown an itching desire not merely to get into the limelight, but to stay there. They have jostled and crowded one another for the middle of the stage, and half a dozen of them at a time have tried to deliver their "spiel" all together.

The Mayor's duties are clearly defined and not complicated. He is the executive head of the city government, and his main business is to see that such laws as exist are put into practice and executed fairly and equally, treating all citizens alike.

We do not share the very down-to-date and radically-progressive programme that the executive's business, whether in city, State or national affairs, is not so much to perform the functions of an executive as to boss, direct and control the other cognate branches of the government. Like all good citizens, the executive has his influence and has a right to exercise it. But we repeat, his first duty is to give most if not all his time and talents to his own official duties, and in a great city like this, these are numerous

enough and important enough to occupy the mind of a man of reasonable ability.

#### These Spoils-men.

The civil service reform in American politics set in motion some thirty years ago was largely of Democratic origin. It was advocated by a Democrat of such unquestionable Democracy as that of the late George H. Pendleton, who was exiled from his country because of his ardent sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Cleveland was a very strong advocate of civil-service reform, so much so that he kept a Republican postmaster in office in New York City, to the great disgust of able Democrats who wanted the job.

Republican Presidents have generally maintained the policy honestly in its integrity. Mr. Taft was particularly strong for both honesty and capacity in the personnel of public servants.

It is a doctrine that ought to be dear to the truly Democratic heart. For Thomas Jefferson, the author of Democracy, laid down the rule in the infant days of the republic that public servants should be picked for sobriety, honesty and capacity.

From every possible point of view President Wilson ought to prove a good President, and above all things we should expect of him thorough sincerity and a maintenance of the law.

His task may be a hard one when it comes to keeping in office Republicans, however honest and however capable they may be, while the horde of Democratic office-seekers stand out in the cold.

No laws can be made that are not circumventable through insincere chicanery or open hypocrisy. If the administration will lend itself to the work, the civil-service rules will prove so full of gaps that the whole horde of office-seekers may run through to the pie counter and be fed.

There is one branch of the service, and a most important one, not under civil-service legal protection, but simply protected by an executive order made by President Taft. We refer to the consular service. It is almost the universal consensus of opinion on the part of those who have traveled abroad that the American consuls at the present day are the most intelligent and energetic body of consuls in the world. Their work in the inter-

ests of American commerce is the admiration and despair of their rivals.

The tenure of office of every consul on the face of the earth will be attacked by some aspiring patriot entirely capable of drawing the salary, whatever else he may be incapable of. If the President disturbs the consular service and replaces it with an ineffective one, let it be put on record that the matter will be heard of.

#### Those Experts Huh!

The draft of the proposed banking and currency act presented by Congressman Glass and Senator Owen is like the human frame as seen by the psalmist of old. It is "fearfully and wonderfully made."

The proverbial Philadelphia lawyer would be at his wits' end to trace out the ramifications of this complex act to be put before Congress.

We read the other day in Washington dispatches to the newspapers that the "experts" were in somewhat of a disagreement touching certain provisions of this measure.

The word is a revelation to those who know anything about banking. What is an "expert"? Is it a high-brow, crammed with book-learning like a sophomore just before his examination, or like a candidate for a civil service appointment before he goes before the commissioner?

An expert is a person with experience, and experience comes from actual practice. A boiler-maker may know well the theory of tailoring, or a shoemaker may have studied a great deal about the painter's or the musician's art. But the boiler-maker would make a very poor hand at cutting out a dress suit, and the shoemaker who attempted to criticise a picture would be told as the one of old to stick to the last, the awl and the end of his trade, while as to playing a Beethoven symphony on the grand piano, his fingers would be very inefficient.

Congressman Glass, who has framed the banking bill, is a rather poorly-educated mountaineer from Virginia whose activities as a man have been confined exclusively to editing a country newspaper. Senator Owen from Oklahoma is one of the advocates of the guarantee deposit law of that radical State. Either of these gentlemen could probably draw a bank check and cash one.

## Repentance Without Reparation Is Wasted.

Herbert Kaufman.

You won't efface trouble if you don't face it—it isn't a choice of flight or fight—worry runs on the same legs that carry you.

No man ever managed to put distance between himself and his heart.

Conscience and you are a pair of Siamese twins—inseparable. So stand where you are and have it out with yourself. You'll hear the accusations of the same inner voice no matter where you make your bed or raise your head.

Happiness will remain a will-o'-the-wisp so long as you are deluded with the notion that you can forget wrongdoing.

Make a clean breast of your mistakes and your derelictions.

Frankness inspires admiration even though its penalty is condemnation.

Voluntary confession is an indubitable earnest of repentance, but surrender to detection cancels every chance to have us believe in your sincerity.

In the end retribution is certain to overtake you. In one way or another you are destined to bear the consequences of every evil moment.

Misery and dishonor walk hand in hand.

However great success may seem, it is not real without self-respect.

Bitter wine is not sweeter because it is drunk from a golden cup.

There's no satisfaction in the world's good opinion when your soul indicts you of sneaking—convicts you of fraud and condemns you to acknowledge that you are overestimated and undeserving.

Every career must in its finality resolve itself into a game of solitaire. Life is a stretch of wasted time if the cards don't come right without cheating.

The man who has no peace of mind is a failure.

Trust and faith and affection bring no joy to him whose memory stalks with ghosts of treachery and sin.

Wealth isn't an anodyne—money will not deaden the anguish of remorse.

You can't clean your slate in private; it isn't enough to feel sorry; out with it; stand the gaff.

Repentance is a selfish and wasted impulse, unless it inspires you to reparation.

Mute regret won't wipe out old scores.

Apologize without a quaver.

You can't humble yourself by a deed of justice; on the contrary, your strength is never so apparent as when you are courageously penitent.

Postponement only increases the difficulty of atonement. The longer you wait the heavier it will weigh.

Time is merciful to the wounded. Their hurts heal with the years, but the farther you go and the older you grow the greater will be your suffering and the heavier your penance.

Square your record while there's opportunity to outbalance a mis-spent youth by a noble middle-age.

When your hairs are white you haven't future enough to offer due recompense for a black past.

[Copyright, 1913, by Herbert Kaufman.]



# By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest.

## Good Days to Come.

"THE leafy month of June" with all its perfect days, June roses and June brides, is essentially gone. That may be a sad tale to tell where June days are about the only perfect ones of the year. But here by the Western Sea and all throughout the Great Southwest we look with equal mind on the departure of the month of perfect days, of roses and of brides. The mustard may have shed its gold all along the mesas, and the lupine may be faded along the lea. But there are other flowers that take their place. There is so little difference, not only between May and June or June or July, but between the queen of the months of beauty and November with its "melancholy days" or December with the "dark days around Christmas," that dwellers in this land of all delights see June pass without casting a "longing, lingering look behind," knowing that days as perfect as those of June, and many of them at that, are in store for us. June just passed has been scarcely high enough in caloric to make life pleasant to us here. So when the sun reached his highest point in the northern sky on Sunday last, 120,000 denizens of the city of Los Angeles betook themselves to the silver sands by the seaside to hear the lullaby of the murmuring waves, or along the breeze-swept mesas following perfect roads far inland, while some climbed dizzy heights, following mountain streams to where the snows still lie thick upon the mountain peaks.

## For Vacation Days.

HIP, hip, hurrah! Three cheers and a tiger! Schools are closed, and care-free childhood, barefooted and with the crown out of its hat, can run the silver sands of the seashore from the time the mockingbird peeps its first song in the morning until the lark goes to bed with the sun in the gloaming of the twilight evening. And middle age and decrepit oldness will mingle their cheers with those of childhood and youth, and forgetting the cares of business and housekeeping will revel through many a sunny day by the chorus of the waves upon the headlands or where the breezes sing among the pines upon the mountain top. It is good to be in the Great Southwest any and all times of the year, and at any and all places. But when summer suns are shedding their warmest rays over the landscape, when stormy days are impossible, when the movement of the air is at worst but a zephyr, then it is best to be in the Great Southwest, and it matters little whether your lot is by the seaside, in the wooded canyon or upon the bald mountain brow. There is joy everywhere, and abundance of it. The Times in its "Vacation Pink" last Sunday told the gentle lovers of natural scenery and the tired lovers of quiet days where to find their hearts' delight. The menu was as various as ever set out in Lucullan feast. Just think, one can take a week's vacation and reach the top of the canyon down which mountain torrents pour, where woods are thick and the pines are spicy, and stay there a week for five dollars. You may fish or loaf, lie under the trees or walk along the mountain ridges, as you please. Or you may go to the seaside and it will cost you scarcely more. And who can tell which brings the deepest glow to the cheek or the most tonic to the blood, the spicy breezes among the pines on the mountain-side or those with the salt tang by the seaside?

## Throbbing Activity.

THERE seems absolutely no reason to expect any very great check to our industrial activities here in Los Angeles or throughout the Great Southwest for the next thirty months at least. Los Angeles people seem to anticipate none, nor do they anywhere else. There are twenty great buildings under construction in Los Angeles city at this moment, several of them nearly completed at a cost of a million dollars each, others just begun at quite as large a contemplated cost. The property-owners of the northwestern section of the city are facing an expense of a million and a half in piercing the hill west of the business center with two great tunnels to give access to a rapidly-growing population now forced to make a long detour to get into the business center. There is so much unanimity of opinion as to the driving of these tunnels that only

a blunder on the part of the city authorities by attempting to extend the assessment district unreasonably can stop the work. The street department of the city shows that in four years there has been expended \$2,500,000 on street improvements in the city of Los Angeles, and the next four promise to see a larger expenditure for the same purpose. The Southern Pacific Railroad is actively engaged in preparing the ground for its new depot that will cost a million dollars before it is finished. The Santa Fe Railroad is planning double-tracking its line from Los Angeles to Needles at a cost of ten million dollars. Among the new buildings planned for Los Angeles is a hotel on Spring street just below Fourth which will cost with its furnishings half a million dollars. There is no disguising the fact that the partial destruction of the citrus fruit crop by the severe frost last January has been a handicap. But the loss was far from total. Orange-growers around Whittier will receive \$150,000 more this year than last. Lemon growers at the edge of summer are getting \$6 a box.

## More Activity Indications.

THE Guggenheims are reported to have recently paid a million dollars for mining property on the American River near Auburn. The mining industry of the Coast is by no means dead or sickly. A real estate syndicate has just invested a large sum of money in a tract of 160 acres in Spanish Canyon, near Monrovia. The whole tract will be developed into a high-class residence proposition, and a great deal of money will be spent in preparing the ground. In Imperial county cattle men are rushing stock in to fatten upon the alfalfa meadows of that rich valley, and it is said that there will be 50,000 head there by the fall. The farmers are netting \$100 an acre for their alfalfa, or 10 per cent. on \$1000 an acre valuation. Up in Ventura county the bean crop is promising excellently, and with an importation of lima beans at the port of New York from faraway Madagascar Island to the extent of 40,000 bags, there seems no danger of overstocking the market with California beans. Down at Garden Grove, with no sugar factory close by, 1500 acres are in sugar beets at the present time, which are expected to turn out 18,000 tons of beet roots and to bring to the community \$126,000. The report of the Union Oil Company shows that for the first five months of the current year the gross returns from the sale of oil were greater than for the same period last year by \$1,500,000. For the five months the sale of oil amounted in gross to just short of \$8,000,000. There is only included above a single small district of secondary importance in the matter of sugar beets, and only one oil company out of the many that are making large returns in the State. Building permits are a little slack in Los Angeles just now, but June will probably show at the end a gross return of \$2,500,000.

## Our Mountain Scenery.

DAVID, King of Israel, rejoiced with a poet's heart as he contemplated the fact that "the hills stand around Jerusalem," his capital city. Hills have figured greatly in history, poetry and romance since before the time that the ark rested upon Ararat or the cross was raised on Calvary, or the Savior bowed in the Garden of Gethsemane or Moses received the law on the top of Sinai. And Gen. Bonaparte with his 20,000 men was not the only one that marched up the hill and marched down again. Switzerland has drawn untold thousands of tourists to feast their eyes upon her mountain scenery since the days of Hannibal and Caesar. The Pacific Coast of America presents mountain scenes grander and more inspiring than any other part of the world, with the exception of northern India, where the Himalayas come nearer burning their bald pates in the sun than any other mountain range on earth. Right here close to Los Angeles we have uplifts that rise 10,000 feet and more above sea level, carrying August snows upon their brows. But they are only anthills. There is an attempt being made now to decide whether glorious Mt. Rainier on beautiful Puget Sound, or Mt. Whitney is the higher. Anyhow, either of them is more than 14,500 feet high, and they are anthills compared with Mt. McKinley, which that Eskimo missionary has just scaled to its topmost peak, a distance of 20,000 feet above the sea level. That is two-thirds of the way up to the brow of Mt. Everest. On the coast of western

America may be found all types of mountain scenery. Shasta is pretty nearly as smooth and polished to the eye from a distance as Mont Blanc, and St. Helens on the Columbia River is even more so, being an immense beehive, smooth as a ball and unbroken in its whiteness. Alaska presents everything that is grand and impressive to be found on the Scandinavian Peninsula.

## Fossil Remains.

THE Brea pit—that is, the crude-oil deposits from which the volatile substances have evaporated, right on the edge of the city of Los Angeles, has furnished to science fossil remains of the greatest value. Many parts of the Coast have contributed to our knowledge of the fauna of the far past, not to mention the famous Calaveras skull sung about by Bret Harte and told about by Mark Twain. The University of California has in the field in Marin county an expedition at the present time exploring for vertebrate remains. They will find them, and the other kind, too. By the way, for fossil remains of invertebrates a good place to hunt would be in the political grave of the last California Legislature. Many of them were jellyfish without consistency enough to leave any remains.

## Puget Sound to Point Loma.

WESTERN America is the mecca of civilization and progress of the current century. From the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the Mexican boundary is territory all under the American flag, and here is the land of all opportunity for all people for all time for a hundred years to come. It is a country of marvelous wealth in an undeveloped condition—marvelous in its variety and in its quantity. There is room along this Coast for all the people now in the United States, and then with room left for many more. Imagine the kingdom of Belgium, for a hundred years to come. It is a country in California, with a population of 6,000,000, more inhabitants than there are west of the backbone of the American continent. Antiquarians are telling us that Old Mexico 5000 years ago supported 100,000,000 people. The resources of Western America are so great and so varied that there is no room for jealousy on the part of one section toward another. It was therefore a proper spirit that was manifested the other day at Portland when the visitors to that city on the occasion of its annual Rose Festival joined hands and vowed loyalty to the interests of all the Coast in all its extent and pledged themselves to boost for every nook and corner of the Coast. There were Coast people there from Blaine at the mouth of Puget Sound to Tia Juana on the Mexican border, and they were all boosters, and boosters for the whole Coast. We need all the population and all the capital we can get here. And there is occupation for all who will come for a hundred years, and wealth for every efficient worker with head or hands for the whole century.

## Photograph Gallery in a Cemetery

[Harper's Weekly:] Many means have been used for marking the resting-place of the dead, or in ornamentation of their graves, from the ornate tombs of marble and granite to the grotesque totem poles of the American Indians. The French, who are noted for their fine taste in decoration and their discrimination in art matters, disfigure their marble tombs with hideous wreaths made of jet or purple glass beads. But it has remained for a little cemetery in New England to set a new fashion in a means of commemorating the dead.

A hole is chiseled into the slab or monument and into this is fitted a picture of the one whose grave is beneath. The portrait is generally a photograph or tintype. A cover which can easily be lifted up is then placed over the opening. Anyone passing through the cemetery and wishing to know how the person before whose tombstone he has halted appeared in life has only to raise the little cover over the picture to satisfy his curiosity.

This is by no means a new custom in this town. It began many years ago. On one of the monuments is a photograph placed there in 1865, which is as clean as though it had been put there a year ago.

Though this custom of having tombstones made to hold portraits originated in this particular place, it is now being adopted in neighboring towns.

## "Column Forward!"

### A RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

SUMMER skies are smiling around the heart and throughout all the members of the Great Southwest, which shows to go on expanding. The little cloud as big as a man's hand that hung over the financial world of the Great Southwest a week ago is about dissipated, and there is no sign of let or hindrance in any of our various activities. So the bankers say, and surely they know.

The Big Four Railroad Company, up in Tulare county, has ordered steel rails for seventeen miles of road.

The city of Hemet boasts the completion of its sewer system at a cost of \$50,000.

Citizens at Hermosa Beach have voted bonds of \$30,000 for a City Hall, sewer system, fire apparatus, \$12,000 going for a public park.

When the enumerators took the census at Douglas, Ariz., three years ago they found 6437 souls. The directory census just completed indicates a population of 12,471.

Property holders along the northern side of Orange county approve of plans for a highway to cost \$20,000 through La Habra Valley.

A syndicate of real estate men has paid \$350,000 for 100 acres at Palisades, near Monica.

The Federal government contemplates the installment of a new navy yard near Rosencrans, San Diego, at a cost of \$50,000.

Glendale citizens are all again for a new bond issue to raise \$100,000 for school purposes.

At Beaumont a new brickyard is to be opened with a capacity of 100,000 bricks.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Reedley stand sponsor for a new oil company with a fund of \$50,000.

At Lancaster, all precincts in the Los Angeles Valley Union High School district have given an almost unanimous vote of \$25,000 for school purposes.

At Venice a triumphant vote has been given for bonds in the amount of \$200,000 for school purposes.

In the new Vermont Square and Vermont Square district of Los Angeles ten homes were started last week.

At Long Beach the members of St. Anthony's Church (Catholic) are planning a new church, convent and parish house at a cost of \$75,000.

A good deal of work will be begun near Los Angeles soon on State projects as follows: Armory, \$7000; medical building for the University of California at Los Angeles, \$25,000; experiment station at Riverside, \$60,000; residences and outbuildings at Riverside, \$25,000; laboratory, \$100,000.

Members of the parish of St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, Los Angeles, are planning a new structure to cost \$100,000.

The First Methodist Church of Los Angeles has broken ground for a new edifice at \$8000. The Knights of Pythias of the place are planning a hall to cost \$12,000.

A lot 75x160 feet, corner of Broadway and Figueroa streets, Los Angeles, has been leased for ninety-nine years at a cost of \$700,000.

## Personal.

[Sacred Heart Review:] Poor butcher who gives short weight: I would like to see you go to a pound, where do you go to?

## Illustrations

### A T

#### BULL

THERE was a San Miguel Francisco bull with a saddle and his Indian up the cattle in where the ranch had been driven house, and for a young calves from cows, which were markets. The graving in a gre which the vaquer round and round. At daybreak the ranch house gringo cattle buy and the old Senor tron of the Ranch plans for the day. Breakfast over, ter of horses' feet as hat in hand, the rancho came up to the day from the. Came the major the ranch house: t who had charge of domo de las capone the broken horses manadas, master of mares and their fo instructions and men. Up from the pas ro with a herd o were driven into th by the herders, wh to the fresh mount hausted horses with rounding up the sto The hard, excitin about to begin. Bo crude in those days, than a little vague bank check and a lag would have nea transaction. But in ferent. The gringo was to pay spot ca cattle. It was arranged t should sit at one s back of the ranch h apron outspread. At the gringo with his time a steer passed, gringo was to toss a senora's lap. This is the way the it would seem that price to pay for a have doubts as to the impression is that \$50 But I give you the s to me. All day long—from herdsman drove the that gateway. The with gold again and a deer had passed thro had paid \$80,000 from the lap of the Senora. The significance of great many Indian w that exchange of the apron filled until it when emptied and fill among those herders great bandit, Joaquin leral of early-day Cal Murrieta's men were ble-looking Mexican s at, soft-voiced retain will bandits, riding Do Respected storekeepe mored ranches, inaid wns did secret allegia kta. Talkative gringo their money to gentle the stage stations, to ar at the point of a re and to recognize mersed Amznzn riding revolver and bowle of the stage stati on Joaquin's eyes an here. It has always pleased Murrieta, himself, may herders who round ers that day. He was ing tricks. But of c conjecture on my part. What undoubtedly did



# A True Story of Old California. By Harry Carr.

## BURIED GOLD.

THERE was excitement on the Rancho San Miguel. The gringo from San Francisco had come for the Olivas with a saddlebag full of money.

For a week, the majordomo del campo and his Indian herders had been rounding up the cattle in the hills back of Ventura, where the rancho was located. The stock had been driven to a mesa near the rancho house, and for a night and day the herders had been cutting out the cows and the young calves from the steers and sterile mares, which were to be driven north to the markets. The great herd was milling and bawling in a great cloud of dust through which the vaqueros could be seen riding round and round the restless cattle.

At daybreak coffee had been served in the rancho house by the Senora Olivas to the gringo cattle buyer, the chief majordomo and the old Senor Olivas, her husband, partner of the Rancho San Miguel. There the plans for the day were talked over.

Breakfast over, you could hear the clatter of horses' feet and the jingle of spurs as, hat in hand, the officers of the great rancho came up to receive their orders for the day from the chief majordomo.

Came the major de la casa, steward of the rancho house; the majordomo del campo, who had charge of the herders; the majordomo de las caponeras, who had control of the broken horses; the majordomo de las cañadas, master of the thousands of wild horses and their foals. They received their instructions and galloped away to their posts.

Up from the pastures came some vaqueros with a herd of saddle horses, which were driven into the big corral and lassoed by the herders, who shifted their saddles to the fresh mounts, turning loose the exhausted horses with which they had been rounding up the stock.

The hard, exciting work of the day was about to begin. Book-keeping was a little crude in those days, and banking was more than a little vague. Nowadays, a paper check and a freight bill of lading would have neatly covered the whole transaction. But in those days it was different. The gringo from San Francisco was to pay spot cash in gold coin for the cattle.

It was arranged that the Senora Olivas should sit at one side of a narrow gate back of the rancho house with her capacious apron outspread. At the other side, stood the gringo with his bag of gold. Every time a steer passed through the gate the gringo was to toss a \$20 gold piece into the Senora's lap.

This is the way the story was told to me. I would seem that \$20 was a pretty stiff price to pay for a steer. Furthermore, I have doubts as to the \$20 gold pieces. My impression is that \$50 slugs were used then. But I give you the story as it was given to me.

All day long—from dawn till dark—the herdsmen drove the Olivas steers through that gateway. The Senora's lap was filled with gold again and again. When the last steer had passed through the gate, the gringo had paid \$30,000 from his money bag into the lap of the Senora Olivas.

The significance of this incident is that a great many Indian and Mexican herders saw that exchange of gold coin. They saw the gringo filled until it could hold no more; then emptied and filled again. No doubt among those herders were friends of the great bandit, Joaquin Murrieta, the Claude of early-day California.

Murrieta's men were everywhere. Peace-loving Mexican servants were obedient, soft-voiced retainers by day; daring bandits, riding Don Joaquin by night. Respected storekeepers, range riders on remote ranches, maidservants in frontier homes did secret allegiance to Joaquin Murrieta. Talkative gringo travelers displayed money to gentle, demure señoritas at the stage stations, to be held up the next day at the point of a revolver by an armed bandit and to recognize in the mounted and armed Amazon riding like a man, with revolver and bowie—his confiding inamorata of the stage station.

Don Joaquin's eyes and ears were everywhere. He has always pleased me to imagine that Murrieta, himself, may have been one of those herders who rounded up the Olivas's steers that day. He was full of just such tricks. But of course this is pure conjecture on my part.

What undoubtedly did happen was this:



OLD LEONA OF THE TEJONS.

In the dead of night the Senor and Senora Olivas were awakened in their bedchamber by the sound of a man's footsteps. The Senor, no doubt, bawled out a peremptory demand to know who was there and why, for he was lord of a great estate and was a peremptory character.

His answer was the cold nose of a revolver shoved against his middle.

The Senora, I haven't a doubt, cried out in alarm; but the faithful servant who would have come to her rescue was warned back by Joaquin's companion, who stood at the door.

And the long and short of it was that the Spanish lady and her liege lord were bound and gagged, tied up like calves for the branding, while Don Joaquin ransacked the house and opened the strong box.

They took the \$30,000 to the last gold coin. Don Joaquin Murrieta and his companion jumped on their horses and dashed away into the night.

## LEONA OF THE TEJON.

Old Leona, being full of years, took the quarter I gave her and mumbled over it, turning it over and over in her wasted hands.

"What does she say?" I asked her little grandson, who was doing the interpreting for us.

"She says her people once threw away a whole lot of coins like these; she says they threw away a whole saddlebag full."

The old woman looked up querulously and rebuked him in her native tongue. The boy snickered and made a correction: "She says it was not white money—not silver like this. It was all gold. She says a whole saddlebag full of gold pieces they threw away."

"Why did they throw away the gold pieces?" I asked. She and the boy mumbled back and forth for a time; then he interpreted: "Grandmother says they did not know what the coins were for. They did not understand about money. They threw it away fearing it might be some magic of the white people and bad medicine for the Indians. She does not know where it is buried; but she knows it was somewhere in a canyon right here on the Tejon rancho."

And so, little by little, I dug the story out of old Leona of the Tejons.

It happened, she told me, at the dawn of a day in the fall of the year, many, many years ago. In the early light of daybreak, as the Indians came out of their huts the figures of two horsemen were made out on the long level flats below the Tejon rancho house where the land stretches away like a sloping gray floor to the hills.

In the early light the figures of the horsemen cast long shadows and could be seen for a long distance. They had a pack animal between them and were going at a driving pace, as fast as they could make the pack animal travel. Although the pack looked small, the pack animal seemed to be overloaded.

Leona's people were hungry—starving—the three horses represented a feast to them. They didn't know that the rather lean young man who rode ahead—a neat young rogue with a little black mustache, was the dreaded bandit, Joaquin Murrieta. Nor did they know that the sweating pack horse was staggering under a load of \$20 gold pieces.

But even had they known, what happened would have been just the same. Joaquin Murrieta meant nothing to them except a man who was a-straddle of something that would make a good dinner. Once before they had swooped down upon a camp of his bandits and had stripped the terrible Don Joaquin down to his naked skin and turned him loose with a sound whipping for good measure.

Leona told me how the warriors of her tribe stalked the two horsemen with the pack animal as they would have stalked a deer—headed them off and hemmed them in like driven cattle. To this day the long-distance runners of these southwestern Indian tribes can run down the best horse whose back ever bore a saddle.

The first that Don Joaquin knew of the events that were transpiring was an arrow that pinged back his ear and went with a "sug" into the neck of the pack horse. The laden animal threw up his head and whirled under the pack, jerking loose the lead line. He was choking, his throat full of blood.

An instant later, Murrieta's companion pitched off his horse, dead, with an arrow through his breast.

Don Joaquin had served the same medicine so many times to his own hapless victims that he didn't waste any time in trying to parley. Bending low over his horse's

neck, he spurred furiously for his life. Before he had gone a dozen yards, half a dozen arrows were planted in the body of his horse. Kicking loose from the saddle, Don Joaquin threw himself from his dying steed and ran on afoot.

Long years afterward this incident was almost duplicated when Murrieta attempted to escape from Capt. Harry Love's rangers and was pursued to his death. In this case, however, the Indians allowed him to escape into the hills unmolested. They didn't want him. They merely wished to eat his horses.

Out there on the plain where Rose Station now stands, a sort of primeval rummage sale took place. One envied buck seized the dead man's knife, another his riata, his saddlebags, his gun. They all scrambled for his clothing and ornaments.

A bitter disappointment awaited them when they eagerly tore open the saddlebags on the pack horse. They had hoped to find good grub; but they found nothing but \$20 gold pieces.

It struck them as an extraordinary circumstance that two white men should be driving a pack horse loaded with nothing but some shiny round yellow things that could have no possible use: they had to sit down and hold a pow-wow about it.

One of the bucks, who wanted to appear wise, said that the white people set great store by these round things. But the other Indians squelched him. They invited him to tell what the white people did with the things if they were so crazy about them, and of course he couldn't tell. And they jeered him.

One of the Indians ventured the suggestion that the things were used for ornaments; but this theory was discarded as foolish and improbable, there being no holes in the coins by which they could be strung like beads.

It was suggested by someone that they might trade the shining things. This was given no serious consideration, however, as no one but the white people would be foolish enough to want them, and no Indian would venture into the villages of the white men to trade anything.

The riddle was finally given up as one more evidence of the general craziness of white people—like using good food, such as horses and mules, to ride upon as though men didn't have any legs of their own; or like swaddling up their bodies in clothes as though they were about to be buried.

They made a great feast and ate the two saddle horses and the pack animal. After they had finished the carcasses it occurred to one of the wise old men of the tribe that those shining gold things ought to be put out of the way. They should be hidden somewhere. Although obviously of no use to anyone, the white people might make trouble if they should be found.

An alarming thought was added: these shiny things might be "medicine" of the white men. For some reason the gods took the part of the white men. They were always well fed and powerful and were swarming into the country like the leaves of a great forest. There must be some reason why the whites had everything and the Indians were starving. Perhaps these things were the white men's magic. Good for white men. Bad for Indians.

In a panic, they gathered up \$30,000 in gold coin and two or three warriors of the tribe took the loot up into the hills and buried it deep in one of the canyons of the Tejon rancho.

"Er—ahem!—Leona," I said. "Do you happen to remember where that stuff was buried?" I asked very politely.

"She say she do not know," replied the interpreter. "Nobody knows but the Tejon men who buried it, and they died long, long ago in the great sickness that the white men brought—a much long time ago."

## Not all Gloom.

The world has many joits for men  
And many ills betide.  
But there is surcease now and then;  
Life has its comic side.

Some days the world is full of bile  
And woe spreads far and wide.  
But now and then we get a smile;  
Life has its comic side.

Let us recall that fact with bliss  
And point to it with pride.  
In spite of dreary verse like this,  
Life has its comic side.

—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]





"T ERNI et quaterni beati sunt." That is the way the poet Virgil, a Roman of aquiline type, greets certain mortals who he thought enjoyed peculiar privileges.

The Eagle looks down from his rocky aerie on humankind and thinks every human being should be happy in the enjoyment of his privileges.

The civilized man should rejoice in his superiority over the savage, and the savage is just as much above the highest form of the brute creation as the civilized man is above the savage. Ah, yes, ye humans indulged in so many privileges, ten times happier should ye be than the most contented of you seem to be.

These are June days we have been passing through, and here in the Great Southwest along the shores of the Western Sea and along the magnificent mountain ridges of the West these June days have been wondrously beautiful. The Eagle tribe and every winged thing that cuts the air and every beast of the field, "and the creeping things" all over the earth, enjoy the comfort if not the beauty of these perfect days. Every living thing rejoices in "the good old summer time," simply because of its comforts. But man alone, so far as we can judge, enjoys the beauty of these perfect days. That is why the human tribe is to be felicitated upon its higher organization.

The horse among four-footed creatures, like the Eagle among those with wings, stands in the first row among the most advanced creatures of his class. The horse feels the comfort of the perfect weather which prevails during these June days along the Western Sea. But how far he

falls below his master, who rejoices not only in their comforts, but in the beauties of these summer days.

The Eagle sees a high-bred, well-trained, well-groomed horse saddled and bridled, cantering along some beautiful road in the Great Southwest, while the breezes play in his magnificent mane and cool his flanks with their soft caresses. His eyes take in every object in the landscape far and near. He sees the shadow of a tree that falls across his path and rejoices in its comfort. He beholds the lush grasses on the hillside and his mind dwells upon the pleasures of the palate they would bring to him if he could only have an hour to roam over the knolls and through the valleys. He is conscious of the rich meadows that flank the road on either side, and knows what delight there would be in feeding in those fields. But there the pleasures of the equine mind end just where they begin. There is physical perspective before the eye of the horse, but there is none before his mind. He lives in the present alone and has neither memory of the past nor hope of the future. How limited his delights, how short-lived his pleasures!

The man on the horse's back sees just what the horse sees, so far as the physical eye goes, and the man's eye is arrested in its vision at a less distance than the horse. He does not see so clearly as his mount, in spite of his superior organization. But oh, what a difference there is between the man and his mount!

This one summer's day limits all the feelings, sentiments and aspirations of the horse. But to the man his surroundings are but a speck, and a very small one, in his feelings and sympathies. The horse may have lived through twenty such summers and may have seen hundreds of such days. He may have many years still to live and many days of ecstatic enjoyment in store for him. But the past is obliterated from his limited mind by the lapse of time, and the future is shut in from his conception more completely than eternity is to the mind of the man on his back.

The man may have lived but twenty summers or he may have lived fifty. In either case his mind, so wonderfully endowed, goes back through all the summers of his past and he lives over again in

memory hundreds of days like this before him. So, too, the human mind looks forward down the long vistas of the years, and in anticipation he enjoys hundreds of summer days to come, all full of as many and as great delights as crowd the one he is passing through.

It matters not where the horse was born and raised. He has no memory of his past, and his feelings are limited to the pleasures that he sees before him. How different it is with the master who guides him in his course! The man may have been born on the other side of a continent or far beyond seas in some clime different from the one he is now in, amid scenes far different from those around him. He analyzes and compares this with that, and so heightens the pleasure of every feeling that throngs his wonderful mind. The horse sees the breeze that bends the tall heads of the ripening grain and ripples the wheat field with waves like an ocean. The man sees that and goes back years, crosses continents and seas, and compares that scene with those of his long-past childhood. He watches the treetops decked with "the tresses of the woods" bend their graceful heads to the murmuring breeze, and he goes back in memory to the time when he was a little boy, to the cottage or the farmhouse where he was born, and he sees the trees that surround his ancestral home sway as they did before his youthful eyes in breezes that have ceased to circulate in the atmosphere long, long ago. He wanders in memory by some rippling brook in which he waded many a summer day, cooling his feverish feet in its limpid waters while overhead bend branches of oak and ash, of beech and willow, interlacing and throwing their shadows across the waves of the stream and across the undulating surface of the wheat field that borders the rivulet. His eye catches, as he rides along, the rushes or the ferns that the breeze causes to bend and rise, and as he sits there in his saddle he thinks of other days when his eye watched with pleasure just such rippling in ferns of bygone years and in tall, lush grasses where the foxglove bloomed and in close-cropped meadows where the daisies spangled the whole field.

And that is not all the difference between the man and his mount. The horse is as

lonely as Adam in the Garden before Eve was brought to be his companion. If he has a mate in the stable from whom he is momentarily separated his equine brain may glance back for a moment to that companion. But oh, think of the memories that swell almost turbulently in the mind of the man! He sees in some long lost summer day the companions of his early years, parents, brothers, sisters, youthful friends, all surrounded by similar scenes, all enjoying just such balmy days, and so he lives over again as it his own life were myriad in character. He has the pleasures of a thousand days to fill his soul to overflowing, and to rejoice him with thousands of delights.

There may be a strain of sadness in these memories. There may be the haunting "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still." But the tinge of chastened feeling only adds to the pleasure. For as he looks back and thinks of the scenes of those bygone days and those companions of other years, as he sees the stream, the shadow of the tree, the undulation of the meadow, and all those dear companions of the past, in his mind's eye, so with the eye of hope he looks into the future. He sees many coming summers with just such perfect days, and he knows that they will bring new companions as sweet as those that are gone, and in the hand of time heals the wounds made in former time. Yes, and he can do more than this, for the soul of man swells with the sense of his worth. He is conscious that he was not made for naught, and that he has a hope beyond this world. He looks not only beyond the hills, but beyond the skies, for a city which hath foundations and for a time that will melt into eternity and never pass away. There he finds that he will again touch that vanished hand and hear the musical sound of that voice that is still. And he hopes to meet friendships where parting is no more.

Yours in admiration,

*The Eagle*  
his mount

# SOLDIER

IT IS easy to satirize lyric the marine co. "It is not oit" and a banker. Again this stor "bloodiest chapter when "Sarmatia

There are few p torpla, and not man San Francisco, who Robert Wankowski, wondering how thi Poland. It should r indicates his origin, native of Poland, o kingdom grabbed by was dismembered. Wankowski's father settled in New York cember 15, 1874. R born, his mother be the real Teutonic st to California in 1883. years the subject of citizen of the city of He had his educati of New York City, C gies, finishing in th this city.

The boy began to night early in life school previous to 18 in a morning paper and dry, hot-and cold the afternoon he ca paper, the old Sud- lobbed by that well- late Conrad Jacoby. rid the Sunday Wor published by the late editor gone over to th the editor of the Geri had some advantages German fluently.

Having finished sch ment in the office of Schools, Prof. W. T. P there for three years. sh considers to have tation, for he learned perintendent than he his classes. In 1893 Robert Wan State Bank and Trust nized with that insti years. In 1903 he we gies Trust and Savin there until 1910 as c was appointed chief de of banks of the State of that position until 1912 the Park Bank as vice position was recently Bank of Italy of San F operated as the branch. But Gen. Wan position and his office

Gen. Wankowski is n and has an absolute rig ment into the National as bugler in the Seventh and in 1896 was elect of that regiment, w until 1900, when he was 1901 he was appointed the National Guard by hardt. The loftier heights in the cooking are only reached by men. are great women cooks and greats. But even the ordinary brand is bumptious. If she is at t tent her bumptiousness is all Napoleonic. I know one cook at ment who is holding an exte building full of very consequent in abject submission.

It is the same with everyone you noticed how the chap that the best cook in camp always party? As the first halting ing skill become apparent in any dividual, you can watch the bump grow up with it. The first time boiled exactly right and the per discovered how he can repeat the exactitude, the bumptious glimmer in his eye.

Bumptiousness is the supreme exalted ecstasy. One day I shall



OF COURSE the only really interesting subject for discussion these days is what to drink in hot weather. But what is the use of a Lancer, whose whole duty in life is to criticize and lance everyone's pet vanities, dallying with the highly controversial but wholly delightful subject of cool drinks? All cool drinks are good; it is only a question of which one particularly favors and why. If I could conscientiously attack cool drinks in general and some cool drinks in particular, if I could throw my whole soul into the statement that hot drinks, the hotter the better, are the only appropriate drinks for hot weather, or if I could scientifically point out the idocy of any kind of drink at all and prove that Nature knows her own business best and that when she ordains dry weather and a scarcity of drinks she knows what she is doing—why, then I might go ahead and lash your very souls.

But as it is, I must reluctantly turn my attention elsewhere. One class of people that need scourging certainly are

## The Hoarders.

YOU know them, those utterly selfish folk who will hoard up things—anything and everything—year after year, just in case they may want them sometime. I have never been able to understand the temperament that can indulge in this sort of indefensible hogghishness and still remain pious.

I know people with wardrobes full of clothes that it is highly improbable they will ever wear again, which are rapidly going out of style, which will most assuredly get moth into them, and which many an-

other less fortunate being sorely needs. Yet the mere idea of parting with any one garment gives their greedy owner a genuine pain. There the clothes remain, doing no one any good, giving no comfort, no pleasure, no satisfaction to anyone. Yet should their owner chance to move he will solemnly pack every last garment in many more trunks than he needs and proceed to fill the wardrobe in the new abode with his hogghish hoard.

When finally circumstances are too much for him and for some drastic reason he is forced to part with some of those frowzy, old-fashioned clothes, which have long since passed the stage where they can give anyone any pleasure—so out of date and musty that even an Alaskan convert accepts them with modified gratitude—your miserly, hogghish person expands with voluptuous benevolence and feels as if he is making the sacrifice of his life.

I know people that hoard books which they never open, just for the sake of feeling they are there. Not because they have read and loved them, not because they have any tender or intellectual associations whatsoever, but because "they belong to me, and what's mine is mine."

I know of one box of fine old lace that has been handed down through three generations now—beautiful exquisite stuff that should be shedding its charms for the benefit of an admiring world. But each generation that has possessed it regards it as too good to wear, too sacred to sell, and quite impossible to lend or give away. Once in ten years it is turned over by some member of the family just to see if there is a collar or fichu that would do for the present styles. There never is, of course, and it would be sacrilege to cut it or alter it in any way, and so the precious hoard is slowly decaying its beautiful life away in a musty old box in a musty old cupboard. And its owners, who must be in the style, of course, will buy and flaunt a specious dollar jabot, or whatever they call the silly dangly things that women affect.

There are many families in this very city who are hoarding up the clothes of the dead under some weird process of reasoning by which they consider it would be desecration to give them away and allow anyone else to wear them. And at the same time there are young men and women in this very town who cannot get positions because their clothes are too shabby, who are put to the

direst straits to cover their persons decently as the law requires.

Some people will hoard anything. Card-board boxes, tobacco tins, frayed collars, newspapers, disused pipes, miscellaneous letters; pamphlets, folders, screws and old nails, rags, old gloves, old boots, apple pips, false teeth, old keys, pencil ends—anything and everything. Some of them are quite decent people, too, with just that particular streak of meanness and parsimony to mar an otherwise nice disposition.

## Active Usefulness.

IT SEEMS to require extraordinary strength of mind in some people to turn out the rubbish, to burn the useless. And to make the unused useful. Everything in the world ought to be fulfilling its vocation in life. The only excuse for hoarding clothes that cannot be worn is their historic interest or their exceptional beauty and value. In which case they should be on view where someone can be enjoying that side of their usefulness.

It is the spirit of mean hoarding, the dog-in-the-manger attitude of so many well-to-do people that is at the bottom of Socialism. For a man to hoard up a drink of water that he may want at some future time when his comrade is parched with thirst is about the lowest crime of which he could be guilty. Yet that is what these indiscriminate hoarders do every day and rather pride themselves on their providence. A dash of the improvident spirit, a humanly affectionate impulse of recklessness, a glorious disregard of the remote future would improve some people out of all recognition. Just think of the happy surprises, the pathetic gratitude—in many cases, the wild delight—we could occasion by simply hastening to hand over the hoards of things we cannot ourselves use to the people who sorely need them. And the funny part of it is that we should feel such fine generous fellows, dash it all, reckless, unselfish, good-natured chaps, that we should expect all our sins to be instantly wiped out and our promise of heaven insured without further parley. Large-hearted dogs—so self-sacrificing.

## Restaurant Rolls.

I NEED one of those cool summer drinks after that. Let us repair to that recherche little restaurant round the corner. Ah, there's nothing like iced claret. Have

you noticed with what alacrity the rolls appear on the table? Funny how all begin to eat them, absent-mindedly, before the soup appears. I have seen a man eat two rolls before he commenced his dinner—which must be no end of a waste to the management.

There are so many little tricks in life before one can become a successful restaurateur. Now if I had gone into that business a few weeks ago I should never have known about the rolls. Yet that little device, the outcome of a careful study of human nature, means hundreds of dollars that business. A roll staves off any loss of appetite, yet the patron has the comfortable feeling that he has been entirely satisfying himself.

Yes, a squeeze of lemon and a mint in that claret makes it really position. A lump of sugar, too—yes, you are right.

## Are Cooks Bumptious?

WHICH reminds me that I have been meeting some distinguished people lately and I have made a curious discovery. They are all bumptious. There is something about the successful art of living which makes the exponent of it a peculiar accession of power—and the bumptiousness follows as the night the day. There is no more arrogant temper creature than your great chef. As difficult as Caruso, as intractable as hardt. The loftier heights in the cooking are only reached by men. are great women cooks and greats. But even the ordinary brand is bumptious. If she is at t tent her bumptiousness is all Napoleonic. I know one cook at ment who is holding an exte building full of very consequent in abject submission.

It is the same with everyone you noticed how the chap that the best cook in camp always party? As the first halting ing skill become apparent in any dividual, you can watch the bump grow up with it. The first time boiled exactly right and the per discovered how he can repeat the exactitude, the bumptious glimmer in his eye.

Bumptiousness is the supreme exalted ecstasy. One day I shall



# Who's Who---And Wherefore.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

## SOLDIER AND BANKER.

It is easy to recall Rudyard Kipling's stirring lyric about Tommy Atkins in the marine corps, "soldier and sailor." It is not often that one finds a soldier and a banker wrapped up in the same kind of business clothes.

Again this story harks back to that earliest chapter in the book of time "Sarmatia fell unwept without a name."

There are few people in Southern California, and not many up at Sacramento and San Francisco, who have not heard of Gen. Robert Wankowski. Perhaps somebody is wondering how this story harks back to Sarmatia. It should not so be, for his name indicates his origin, and his father was a Pole, of that part of the old kingdom grabbed by Germany when Poland was dismembered. Fifty years ago Robert Wankowski's father came to America and settled in New York City. There on December 15, 1874, Robert Wankowski was born, his mother being a true German of the Teutonic strain. The family came to California in 1883, and for all these thirty years the subject of this story has been a citizen of the city of Los Angeles.

He had his education in the public schools of New York City, Cleveland and Los Angeles, finishing in the grammar school in the city.

The boy began to hustle for himself early in life, for while attending school previous to 1890 he carried a route of a morning paper every morning wet and dry, hot and cold, windy and still. In the afternoon he carried a daily German paper, the old Sud-California Post, published by that well-known old-timer, the Gen. Jacoby. On Saturdays he carried the Sunday World, a society sheet published by the late E. F. Kubel, another one gone over to the great majority with the other of the German paper. In carrying the German sheet the boy Wankowski had some advantages in that he speaks German fluently.

After finishing school, he took employment in the office of the Superintendent of the Prof. W. T. Friesner, and remained there for three years. This Gen. Wankowski considers to have been a direct continuation, for he learned more under the superintendent than he had been learning in his times.

In 1893 Robert Wankowski went into the Bank and Trust Company, and remained with that institution for exactly ten years. In 1903 he went into the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank and stayed there until 1910 as cashier. In 1910 he was appointed chief deputy superintendent of the State of California, and held that position until 1911. Then he went to the Park Bank as vice-president. This institution was recently purchased by the bank of Italy of San Francisco, and is being operated as the Southern California Bank. But Gen. Wankowski keeps his office and his office under the new organization.

Gen. Wankowski is not a carpet knight, but has an absolute right to his title. He was a member of the National Guard of California, and in the Seventh Regiment in 1891, and in 1896 was elected captain of Company of that regiment, which rank he held until 1900, when he was elected major. In 1900 he was appointed brigadier-general in the National Guard by Gov. George C. Perkins, which position he still holds.

In the outbreak of the Spanish war he was made captain of Company A, Seventh California Infantry, United States Volunteers, and remained as such for seven years. It was a great grief to the Seventh Regiment, and particularly so to Gen. Wankowski, that the regiment was cooped up at the Presidio in San Francisco and did not see active service.

Gen. Wankowski is married, his wife being Madee Reese Davies, a daughter of Gen. M. Davies, a pioneer lumber man of the city of Los Angeles.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, vice-president of that organization for many years, also a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and of the Los Angeles Club. In politics Gen. Wankowski is a Republican. He is a Scottish Rite Master of the Thirty-second Degree, past commander of Knights Templars, and is also

The man is diligent in his calling, whatever they may be, and has been from a boy, for when only a little lad he was cash boy in the City of Paris dry-goods store conducted by the Stern Bros. and the late Leon Loeb.

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### An Active Capitalist This.

Albert C. Billicke is a capitalist of large magnitude, and he keeps his capital moving at a mighty lively rate. Like the citizen whose sketch precedes this, he is of Teutonic origin, having been born in Coos county, Oregon, June 22, 1861, of Carl Gustavus and Caroline Sigismund Billicke. Mrs. Billicke was formerly Miss Gladys Huff, and they were married September 10, 1900.

The family moved to San Francisco in 1878, and Mr. Billicke attended the public schools and Heald's Business College in that city. When 17 years old he went to Arizona and engaged in the hotel business as clerk of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Florence. Two years later he went to Tombstone as manager of the Cosmopolitan Hotel of that city, and at the age of 21, by his father's appointment, he became superintendent of the San Pedro Consolidated Mining Company.

In 1885 he returned to California, became owner of the Ross House, Modesto. In 1891 he became owner of the Pacific Ocean House, Santa Cruz, and in 1893, coming to Los Angeles, he secured control of the Hollenbeck Hotel. Then he organized the Billicke-Rowan Fireproof Building Company for the purpose of improving several business sites which he and his associates had shrewdly secured. Notable among these structures is the Hotel Alexandria, erected in 1905 by the Billicke-Rowan Building Company, and the Billicke-Rowan Annex, a structure just completed on Broadway behind the Alexandria, which fronts on Spring. The Century Building, Central Fireproof Building and the Chester Fireproof Building companies which have erected the Title Insurance Building, the Security Building and others.

Mr. Billicke is a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Annandale Golf Club and the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena; also of the Automobile Club of Southern California. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Southern California lodge, of Sigma Chapter 57, of the Los Angeles Commandery, of the Los Angeles Consistory, and also of the Al Malaikah Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine.

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### Still Come the Teutons.

From a dollar a day as a deck hand on a steamer to a business of \$3,000,000 a year is going some, believe me. That is the record of the head of the Hauser Packing Company of Los Angeles.

Julius Hauser was born at Kretzenen in the province of Baden, Germany, January 7, 1847. His wife was Miss Caroline Hargett, whom he married at Sacramento, September 11, 1878. They have five sons and one daughter, and all the sons are with the father in the meat business.

Julius Hauser was educated in the public schools of Germany, finishing at 14 years old. He then spent two more years on the paternal farm, when he was apprenticed to a butcher. At 18 he went to Alsace, and two years later to Zurich, Switzerland, working at the butcher trade all the time. Dissatisfied with conditions in the Old World, he went home to Baden and bade farewell to his parents, and sailed for New York in 1867, when he was 21.

When he arrived in Gotham he had just \$4 in his pocket, and the only job he found was on a coal boat on the Hudson River at a dollar a day. Next he went to work on a farm at \$15 a month, but during that winter he found employment in Poughkeepsie at his trade, where he worked until 1870, then came to California.

He settled at Washington, a little town across the river from Sacramento, and as he was without capital he went to work for a butcher. At the end of eighteen months he bought a shop of his own, and a year afterward he associated himself with his brother Valentine, and they carried on that business for twelve years.

In 1880 Julius Hauser fell sick of typhoid fever and was advised to take a horseback

ride for his health. He rode to Oregon, and there he purchased a thousand head of cattle, which he drove to Rawlins, Wyo., a journey which lasted seven months. He shipped the cattle to Grand Island, Neb., sold them there, and returned to California. He sold the Sacramento business to his brother, and then came to Los Angeles, where he bought a meat market at the corner of First and Main streets. In 1895 he bought the Mott Market, and as the business prospered he moved to larger quarters.

But in 1891 he had opened a little packing-house on West Washington street, which he conducted until 1904, when he incorporated the Hauser Packing Company, taking his five sons into the business. This was the first step toward the erection of the present big plant, completed in 1906 and covering twenty acres of ground. It does an annual business of \$3,000,000, and the products with the Hauser mark upon them are known all over America, through Mexico, England, Japan, Germany, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, and much of the rest of the world. They are a good deal like the Irishman who was telling about his travels, and the other one said: "Pat, did I understand you to say you had been all over the world?" And the answer came: "No, Mike, but I said I had been all over part of the world."

Julius Hauser is president and active manager of the Hauser Packing Company, E. C. Hauser vice-president, H. J. Hauser secretary, L. A. Hauser treasurer and F. M. Hauser superintendent.

Mr. Hauser is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, American Meat Packers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and of the Retailers' and Jobbers' Association. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

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### A Checkered Career Here.

As one goes down Seventh street at the corner of Grand avenue rises an immense steel-frame building in course of construction, and a "shingle" hung out on it bears the legend: "H. D. McCabe, Contractor." If one is up at the county Courthouse he will find an H. D. McCabe a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. McCabe is a Hoosier, having been born in Shelbyville, Ind., December 22, 1866. His wife was Miss May A. Jones, whom he married in 1893. The boy's education was had in the grammar school of his native town, and having finished schooling he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked continually from 1885 till 1888. He came to California in 1885, where he went into the lumber business in connection with his trade in Mendocino county. Simultaneously he was employed as station agent for the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad up in the big woods in Northern California. In 1888 he formed a partnership with his brother as McCabe Brothers, and this lasted until 1891.

He had been in Los Angeles before settling in Mendocino county, and returned here in January, 1895, and engaged in the contracting business, in which he continues at the present time.

In 1908 Mr. McCabe was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county. He is also interested in mining, being president of the Metates Mining Company.

Mr. McCabe is a Republican in politics, a member of the Union League Club. He is also a Mason, a Shriner, an Elk and a Forester. The only political office besides Supervisor he has ever held is that of postmaster at Clear Lake, where he was also agent for the Clear Lake and Northern Pacific Stage Company.

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### An Aspiring Democrat.

In the old days, when Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana towered up in the legislative halls in Washington and was known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," aspiring Democrats everywhere of elongated stature were also called tall sycamores, and among these was one Thaddeus Wilton Huff Shanahan of Shasta county, California, who was known as the "Tall Sycamore of Shasta." He has been in the thick of Democratic politics ever since, and is now a candidate for almost anything that prom-

ises distinction and emolument. He is probably pretty close to Congressman Raker of his own part of the State, probably also to Congressman Kent, a cross between Roosevelt Republican and Wilson Democrat, and will probably have the support of Franklin K. Lane for anything that is handy.

## PACIFIC PERSONALS.

At Klamath Falls a lot of ne'er-contents got a grouse on against Judge W. S. Warden, whom they tried to recall. But the trial was a rank failure, for the judge was re-elected by an immense majority.

At Phoenix, Ariz., the hard-to-satisfy are attempting to recall Judge John C. Phillips of the Superior Court of Maricopa county. He is the only Republican elected in the county at the last election, and probably thereby hangs the tale of the recall.

Jess Turner is an Oregon sheep raiser and about the only consistent Democrat on the tariff ever heard of. He will not sell his wool clip, for which he is offered 16 cents a pound, because he thinks that after the tariff bill is passed wool will be cheaper, and Jess says: "I am a free-trader."

John D. Spreckels (the D. stands for Diedrich) is not, as most people suppose, a Californian. He was born at Charleston, S. C., August 16, 1853, educated at Oakland College, Cal., and the Polytechnic School at Hanover, Germany.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, a Democrat who owes his office in a Republican State to the vagaries of the primary law, was born at Natchez, Miss., January 1, 1854. His name is George Earl Chamberlain, and he came to Oregon in 1876, where he engaged in the practice of the law.

Hon. William Kent, Congressman from California, has changed his mind as to a navy adequate to the needs of protecting the county. Good. Mr. Kent has some more second guesses coming. "And there are others."

Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Aked is an Englishman now filling a pulpit in San Francisco, and he has forsworn allegiance to King George V.

Herman W. Craven of Seattle has been appointed a member of the National Civil Service Commission. He is not a Democrat, but a Roosevelter. But then, what's the difference?

John M. Cage, who went down into the depths like Jonah, but not in a whale, at Long Beach, has surely got his name into the pages of history.

At Vancouver, Wash., when a couple sought the services of a clergyman to unite them in marriage, the Rev. Floyd A. Ross was away from home. But his wife very deftly tied the knot, she being a regularly ordained minister.

Mrs. Cora R. Cotterill, wife of the Mayor of Seattle, has accepted service as a juror in the Superior Court for June.

Miss Hallie M. Daggett, daughter of John M. Daggett, has taken service in the Forestry Bureau in the Siskiyou Mountains, 6000 feet above sea level.

### Farmer Planting Thistles.

[New York Sun:] While farmers elsewhere are working overtime to kill off and stamp out the Russian thistles, E. O. Stuart, a Grant county farmer, is planting them.

"I made a fair test of the thistles last winter along with kaffir, cane and prairie hay, and I am strong for the thistle for cattle forage," declared Mr. Stuart. "The thistles are cut and fed before they get hard stickers on them, and the cattle like them and do well on them."

Mr. Stuart is preparing acres of land for thistle as a feed crop, disking and cross-harrowing and then sowing the thistle seed.



Dentist  
Over the  
Classy Bu...

GENERAL EASTERN, John M. Wilson,  
president of the International Association  
of Master House Painters and Decorators  
of the United States and Canada, recent-  
ly charged the Building Trades Council  
with encouraging the crumpling of plat-  
form windows to get even with open-shop  
employers.

My wife, which had been broken when  
the pole was cut off, back some 100  
feet to where the body of the driver  
and his infant son lay, beat out the  
flames before they had made great  
headway.

With the aid of other passengers on  
the car and of neighbors, Mr. Powell  
either for the fall...

property.  
Then a proposition is made by the  
agent, it is claimed, whereby for  
\$12.50 cash paid immediately, he will  
enter into a contract to sell the lot  
for \$150.

Hundreds of residents, it is said,  
have been caught by the agents,  
either for the fall...



# The Mexican Indian. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## Millions in Number. HE FORMS THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE REPUBLIC.

A PEOPLE OF MANY RACES AND FIFTY-ONE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES—THE AZTECS IN 1911—AMONG THE ZAPOTECAS, FROM WHOM JUAREZ SPRUNG—INDIANS OF NORTHERN MEXICO WHO LIVED IN CAVERNS—SOME LOOK LIKE CHINESE AND OTHERS LIKE KOREANS.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO CITY.—The red man is a more serious problem in Mexico than the black man is in the United States. This country has over 15,000,000 people, and of these less than 3,000,000 are whites. There are about 6,000,000 pure Indians and 6,000,000 more who are red men, more or less crossed with the whites.

The pure Indians are practically uneducated, and this is largely so of the mixed breeds. The greater part of them were for years in little more than debt slavery, and today some millions of them are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water on the estates of the rich hacendados. Some work in the towns and others live in villages, maintaining many of the customs of centuries ago.

Within the past few years Frederick Starr has been making studies of the Mexican Indians. He has traveled from here across the country down to Guatemala City, visiting the various tribes and taking measurements of their heads, busts and of other parts of their figures. He has photographed thousands of them and has made plaster casts of many. A part of his travels was through the mountains of southern Mexico, where he found many Indian villages, each village being a little republic. He found many new tribes and also many descendants of the ancient peoples who inhabited Mexico during the days of Montezuma. It is through his researches and those of other ethnologists that the authorities here are studying the great political problems which confront them.

### Fifty-one Different Languages.

They now know that there are scores of different Indian tribes in Mexico and that each has its peculiarities. In 1864 one of the chief scientists of the republic, Don Manuel Orozco y Barra, found that there were fifty-one different Indian languages, and, in addition, about sixty-nine dialects. He divided these languages into eleven different families, and it was later shown that nearly all of these Indians had used ideographs and employed them in communicating thought.

One of the best known of the Indian races is the Aztecs. It was the ruling race at the time Cortez came and there are millions of it on the plateau today. The Aztec civilization has been so pictured by Prescott that many think that it is about the only race of Indians in Mexico. The truth is that the Aztecs got the most of their civilization from the Toltecs, whom they conquered when they came here from the north. They got their religion from them, and also their calendar and architecture. The Toltecs built the Pyramids of Mexico, and either they or a branch of this race, known as the Mayans, constructed the wonderful cities of Yucatan and those of Guatemala as well. I have already written of the ruins of Quirigua in the Motagua Valley, not far from the Caribbean Sea in Guatemala, which our archeologists are now excavating. They are the remains of temples built by the Mayans, who are supposed to have gone there from Mexico centuries ago.

The Aztecs called themselves Mexicans, and it is from them that we get the name Mexico. Their descendants are numerous today, but are largely peons who work for the whites. It is from them that the rank and file of the soldiers are recruited.

### The Mixtecas and Zapotecas.

Among the other Indians who have to be reckoned with, in the Mexico to come, are the Zapotecas and the Mixtecas. Both of these races are noted for their intelligence, and they have already given Mexico some of its ablest men. Benito Juarez, for years the President of the republic, was a full-blooded Zapoteca, and President Porfirio Diaz has Mixteca blood in his veins. These tribes are now found on the southern slopes of the central plateaus. You may see them in Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Morelos. It is said that their ancestors



Indians from Vera Cruz. A red-faced child of the cactus



Girl of Tehuantepec in church costume.

date back to the time when Mitla, Zochitcalco and Zaachila were built. The Zapotecas were never subdued by the Aztecs, and they are now growing in independence right along. There are a great many of them in Oaxaca, a State whose population is fully nine-tenths Indian. Some are to be found on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the women are noted for their picturesqueness and for their independent ways.

### The Girls of Tehuantepec.

Indeed, the girls of Tehuantepec are among the beauties of the North American continent. They are as straight as a royal palm tree and their forms are beautifully rounded. They have olive skins, black hair and eyes and teeth as white as lime freshly slaked. Their ordinary costume is a jacket and skirt, the former having short sleeves and cut very low at the neck, so that it exposes their beautiful shoulders and arms. The jacket reaches almost to the waist and a strip of bare skin usually shows between it and the skirt.

The skirt makes one think of that of the Burmans. It consists of a strip of red cloth several yards long. This is wrapped tightly around the hips and tucked in at the waist. In addition to this every woman has a huipil for Sundays and feast days. The huipil is a lace decoration of enormous size, which is worn as a sort of headdress. It incloses the face or it may extend around the neck or hang down from the head at the back like the war plumes of a Comanche chief. On dress occasions the girls wear also full skirts, which are often heavily embroidered with lace.

These women do much of the work. They are thrifty and accumulative. They are fond of gold jewelry and like especially ornaments made of American \$20 gold pieces. Girls may be frequently seen thus wearing a small fortune in gold double eagles, although their feet may be bare.

### The Ruins of Mitla.

The most famous ruins of this tribe lie within twenty-five miles to the southeast of Oaxaca City. They are about 300 miles south of the Mexican capital and one can go there by train in less than a day. There are fairly good hotels at Oaxaca, and from there one can reach the ruins by carriage in five or six hours. Or he can go by train to San Pablo in an hour and a half and stop at the hotel there. In the latter case he will be right at the ruins and can easily spend a day or so in moving about through them.

The ruins are those of the ancient city of Mitla. They are of great extent, and the Indians say that under them lie the chambers wherein are stored the treasures of the ancient Zapoteca kings. Some of the ruins are striking. The Hall of the Monoliths, for instance, has walls five feet thick and columns of enormous size. The lintels over the entrances are solid blocks of stone eighteen feet long, four feet high and five feet thick, and the pillars are porphyry, rising fourteen feet from the floor and extending, it is said, six feet below it. They are as big around as a whisky barrel.

Next this is the Salon of the Monoliths, which is 100 feet long and twenty feet wide. Its walls are ten feet in height, and it has



Young Aztecs.

a floor of cement. The decorations of Mitla make you think of Pompeii. Some of the floors are in mosaics, and many of the structures are wonderfully carved, reminding one of the crumbling temples and fort at Delhi in India.

### Strange Indians of Northern Mexico.

Some of the most interesting of the Mexican tribes live in the northern part of the country. Chihuahua has, for instance, the Casas Grandes, which lie near the railroad on the way from Juarez to Terrazas. These Casas correspond somewhat to the homes of our cave dwellers, save that they were built on the level and were of vast extent. They were, in short, the first apartment-houses on record. The chief building is 800 feet long from north to south, and 200 feet wide from west to east, covering an area of almost five acres. It seems to have consisted of three separate piles, united to lower buildings. The apartments varied in size, and the walls in places were forty or fifty feet high, indicating that the building had six or seven stories. These buildings were in ruins at the time of the Spanish conquest, and very little is known of the people who built them, although some suppose them to date back to the Moquis.

### Some Cave Dwellers of Mexico.

In Chihuahua we have the Tarahumares Indians, some of whom still live in caves, and who are sometimes known as the American cave dwellers. Similar homes are to be found in the Sierra Madre Mountains, the entrances being protected against the weather and wild beasts by stone or mud walls. Some of the caves are very large, and are reached by ladders, or by stairways cut out inside the house. Others of the houses are of stone, and some are of adobe, with roofs of thatch.

The Tarahumares, both women and men, are noted for their long, flowing, jet-black hair. The men pull out all the hairs from their faces. They say that whiskers are a sign of wickedness, and they believe that the devil has always a beard. These people are said to be the greatest runners on

record, and instances are known of men have run 170 miles without stopping. They go on a slow trot, and keep it up hours. The women can run as fast as well as the men, and both men and women have moonlight races and other sports. They sometimes race by twos. The Pima Indians, who are found in the same locality, are much like the Tarahumares and the Tepehuanes. A tribe near by let their finger and toe grow, in Chinese fashion. They are cutting off the nails will produce blindness, and that if a girl sucks the back of a deer her back will grow curved and will have the backache. These tribes noted for their chastity, those who from grace being publicly switched.

### The Huicholes of Tepic.

Among the least-known Indians of Mexico are some in the Territory of Nayarit, which lies on the west coast, between Jalisco, Durango and Sinaloa. They are the Huicholes, whom the Mexicans call barbarians. They have little to do with the present troubles, and do not want anything but to be let alone. They have homes in the fastnesses of the mountains and are so warlike that it was a long years before the Spaniards were able to conquer them. They are nominally converted to Christianity, but they are really barbarians and are said to be Christians only when favors are to be obtained. Many of them are hunters, and the deer in nets stretched between poles.

Some of the Huicholes look like the Chinese, and this reminds me of the Chinese, and this reminds me of the Chinese, and this reminds me of the Chinese. Many of them are hunters, and the deer in nets stretched between poles. Some of the Huicholes have a wicker chair which they employ it in their religious ceremonies. It may be that the custom of long long nails which I have mentioned also from China.

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Los Angeles Times

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of Tehuantepec in church costume.



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Huicholes of Tepic.

Among the least-known Indians of Mexico are some in the Territory of Tepic, lying on the west coast, surrounded by Durango and Sinaloa. Here the Huicholes, whom the Mexicans call the Wixárika, have little to do with the present troubles, and do not want to be let alone. They have their own fastnesses of the mountains, and are so warlike that it was a long time before the Spaniards were able to conquer them. They are nominally Christians, but they are really barbarians and are said to be cannibals when favors are to be obtained. They are hunters, and they are in nets stretched between poles. Some of the Huicholes look much like the Chinese, and this reminds me that I have seen many Japanese and Chinese from Asia across Bering Strait, and down here through our country. The Huicholes have a wicker chair which they employ it in their religious ceremonies. It may be that the custom of wicker chairs which I have mentioned from China. The Huicholes are about five and

high, and their women are very good-looking. They wear short skirts and tunics of cotton cloth which they weave upon their own looms. The legs are left bare and the skirt is caught in at the waist by a girdle. The girdle, like the obi of Japan, is more costly than any other part of the dress. The women wear necklaces, and they have beads in their ears.

The Huichole houses each contain but one room, and the entrance is low and small like that of the Eskimo igloo. The houses are circular and they are made of stone with thatched roofs. The idols are kept in caves in the hills.

These people make beautiful blankets and they do fine embroidery. They have many queer customs. Marriages are made by the parents. The babies do not creep, but they crawl about on all fours like a monkey until they are able to stand.

Not far from the Huicholes live the Coras, of whom only about 2500 remain. These Indians claim to have come from the east and they look not unlike Koreans. They have features much like the Anglo-Saxons, and they consider themselves better than the other tribes about.

The Coras marry at 15 and the women

keep their beauty a long time, although their lives are very unsanitary. Their houses have no ventilation and they bury their dead in caves.

## Among the Tarascans.

Frederick Starr estimates that there are still a quarter of a million of pure Tarascan Indians in Mexico. Many of these people are found about Lake Patzcuaro, in the State of Michoacan, where was once situated Tzuntzintoon, a great Tarascan city. The name sounds like Chinese. This town was visited by the Spaniards in 1522, and they wrote of its civilizations and arts. They told of the wonderful feather work, for which the people are noted today; of their mother-of-pearl and bone carvings, and of their skill in enameling.

Here we again see a similarity between the Mexican Indian and the Chinese. In southern China is produced a kind of bird-wing enamel in which the wings of the blue-jay and humming bird are employed. The Tarascans do much the same work, getting their materials from the humming birds of Mexico, of which there are fifty different kinds, having feathers of every shape and

color, running from sea green to emerald and from straw color to a fiery red.

The Tarascans have a tradition which corresponds to our deluge. Their Noah was called Tzup, and when the floods came he made a great boat and filled it with animals and birds. As the waters subsided he sent forth a vulture, but it remained away, feeding on the dead bodies which then covered the highlands. Finally a humming bird was sent forth, and it came back with a leaf in its mouth.

I am told that most of the Tarascans still worship idols, and that every farmer has one buried in each field, with the idea that it will keep the birds and other thieves away from the crops. Others of the Indians are Catholics, and they make long pilgrimages to the various shrines. Many of them come to Guadalupe to worship. According to their old religion they prayed to the southern cross, and looked upon the sun as their father. Today they object to doing business after sunset and are terrified at the time of an eclipse, which, they say, will give one the hare lip.

The Tarascans believe in the evil eye, and they carry charms to ward off its effects. They do not like to be photo-

graphed, and would rather have strangers say evil things about their children than good things. The same is true of some of the people of Palestine.

## Queer Customs of Love and Marriage.

I hear strange stories about the marriage customs of these Indians. They are said to believe in love charms, and think the dried little finger of a dead man will surely bring luck. It takes the place of the rabbit foot of the South. Near Lake Patzcuaro the chief place of courtship is at the spring, and the lover watches for his sweetheart to go there to bring water. When he sees her he catches hold of her rebosa or shawl, and refuses to let go until she says yes. If she does so, he smashes the jar of water which she has on her head, so that it falls over her, and her girl friends thereupon give her a new jar with which she can carry the water home. The next day the man takes a load of wood to the door of his sweetheart's home, and if this is accepted the match is complete. She then comes to his house, and he gives her a bouquet of yellow flowers, which color is supposed to bring luck.

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## A Woman Who Stood by Old Glory.

By Ada Henry Van Pelt.

## THE FOURTH IN '63.

FORMERLY the Fourth of July in Southern Kentucky was a day of pronounced importance, and was patriotically observed by parades, speaking, a barbecue dinner under spreading trees and a ball at night, but changes had come, old manners and customs were interrupted or abolished, and the dark cloud of war hung over the land and brother was arrayed against brother in deadly conflict.

The three years' strife separated family and friends, and the flag, once so loved and respected, was looked upon with disfavor by many in the community, where opinions were divided, some favoring the North while others espoused the cause of the South.

Hardly were the Stars and Stripes or the Stars and Bars seen except when portions of the Federal or Confederate armies visited our section of the State.

On the morning of July 4, 1863, as our family was seated around the breakfast table, I casually remarked: "This is the Fourth, but no flag will be seen today."

"Over this house a flag shall wave proclaiming the Day of Independence."

The emphatic tone and almost defiant attitude of mother attracted our attention. We looked up in surprise, and brother William, laying down his knife and fork, leaned forward and asked: "A flag to float over this house today?"

Mother smilingly bowed her head in assent.

"But we have no flag," said Anna.

"We will make one," reassuringly stated mother.

"Where will we get the material?" I asked.

"We may find some about the house," hopefully responded mother.

"I disliked to speak discouragingly when mother was so hopeful, but past difficulties encountered were fresh in memory, so I ventured to say: 'Don't you remember, mother dear, the last flag we made we had to take the silk lining out of the parlor curtains for the red, and I surrendered my own wash I thought so much of for the blue, and Sister Mollie, after many tears, gave her wedding dress for the white, so there is no material for another flag.'"

The determined little woman would not yield to discouragements, and turning to her son said: "Surely there is something in your store that would answer our purpose."

"The last raid of the guerillas emptied my store of all merchandise," regretfully admitted William.

"There are other stores," persisted mother.

"Yes, but they were left by the marauders in almost the same condition as mine," replied William. "Yet you may find what we need in one of them."

Catching at this straw of hope, mother and Anna and me uptown on a searching expedition, and after making a tour of the stores we ascertained we could get the white material, but no blue was to be had, and only a dark shade of red was found. This mother decided would answer the purpose.

but where to obtain the blue was the puzzling question.

We mutely looked at each other for a suggestion. The ever-resourceful attic had been searched through for like emergencies, but no other place held a hope, so off I hastened to where the accumulation of years was stored.

It was a vain search through boxes, drawers and chests, and as I turned to leave my attention was attracted by the glimmer of tacks on an old leather trunk shoved far back under the rafters. Drawing it out, the contents were quickly emptied on the floor, and to my great delight, a package of old letters rolled out wrapped in a piece of blue cambric. It mattered not if it was old and thin and of cotton, it had the much-desired color. I hurried down to cheer the hearts of the others, and as mother saw me waving the bit of azure above my head, she exclaimed with joy: "The flag will be seen today! The flag will be seen today!"

Rapidly did we work forming the banner into right proportions. By hand two sewed on the stars while another sat at the machine joining the long stripes.

Mamma came in and, after watching us for a while, with somewhat of disgust in her tone, said: "It peers to me, in making that flag, you are more for swiftness than nicety." Mamma's judgment proved to be correct, for when the flag was completed, on shaking it out, off flew one of the stars.

"We cannot spare a single one of those precious stars!" exclaimed mother as she captured the flying star and stitched it on again.

We joyfully went to the upper front porch, where stood the tall flagstaff, and as we gathered around, brother William fastened the flag to the halyard, and as it unfurled it seemed to quiver with delight, then in graceful, undulating waves, it proudly floated on the gentle breeze. Although its red was deep-hued and its field of blue thin and old, it was the emblem of an eternal principle, and to us it seemed a glorified creature of life.

In an armchair mother sat beneath the flag, prouder than a queen on her throne, and as the sunlight caught the sheen of her soft gray hair she was crowned in a halo of light. The flag meant much to her, for throbbing in her veins was the blood of ancestors who had fought valiantly for its preservation. Born and raised in the South, she loved its institutions, its people and its customs, but when the great conflict came and a decision between the North and the South had to be made, she placed her hand in that of her loyal husband and said: "Together we will stand by the Stars and Stripes."

As she sat beneath the new-made flag and looked down upon the passers-by she could see on some faces expressions of joy and on others signs of disapproval. Two children passing by gazed up at the flag and were awestruck. They spoke in undertones, commenting upon it, for to them the flag was associated with bloodshed and death. They were surprised to hear some neighbors speak encouragingly to mother and cheer for the Stars and Stripes.

A veteran of the War of 1812 came slowly limping by on crutches and, catching sight

of the flag, halted and saluted, as the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks. He pointed to his empty sleeve and in broken tones said: "I lost that arm in your defense, old flag, and gladly would I give my life today if I could again fight for you!"

With a scowling brow Bart Bailey stopped at the gate a moment later, gazed at the flag, then passed on. Soon he returned with a companion and there were muttered threats and expressions of disapproval.

Mr. Bailey's sympathies were with the South, yet he lacked the courage to join the army and fight for her cause. He was a disturbing element in the community and professed hatred for everyone in sympathy with the Union.

Soon small bands of threatening men began to gather, and Brother William, thinking there might be trouble, accepted the offer of friends to assist in defending the house, and these men were stationed at advantageous positions in the lower rooms and hall.

Seeing Uncle Roll, one of the most trusted of the family servants, slipping through the upper hall with an ax concealed under his coat, I asked: "Why are you here, Uncle Roll?"

With an assumed air of indifference he replied: "Oh, I'm just a-looking about."

"What are you going to do with that ax?" I demanded.

He looked confused at being detected, then straightening up and with flashing eyes, he admitted: "I've gwine ter stan' by my ole missus, an' ef anybody dar's to speak a dismerspeckable word to her, or ter tech dat flag, I've gwine ter smash 'em into kingdom kum."

"Mother is in no danger," I urged. "Brother William and friends are on the watch, and they will not let anyone enter the house, so go back to your cabin and all will be well."

"I can't leave my ole missus when dat low-down, honory Bailey am out dar a-hatchin' up trouble," pleaded the old man. "Fore ole marsa went away he say: 'Roll, I want you to take good car' ob de family, and I—I would die fore I would disbey my marsa, after he trusted me.'"

The faithful old creature seemed so distressed at the thought of being sent away that I could not have the heart to insist on his leaving.

Loud talking on the outside attracted our attention, and on looking out I saw Mr. Bailey and a crowd of men on the corner just beyond our grounds. Emboldened by the presence of others, Mr. Bailey was making an inflammatory speech and, shaking his fist at the flag, he declared: "It is an insult to see it on our streets."

Cries of "Pull it down!" "Shoot it down!" were heard. Men congregated across the street and waited to see what the outcome would be. Each moment the situation grew more intense.

Brother William went up to see mother and ask if she did not think it wise to come indoors. With firmness she replied: "I shall not leave this spot. No one will harm me or dare to touch that flag."

This little woman was the only calm, un-

disturbed person in this setting of excitement and strife. Serenely she sat knitting as if all the world was at peace and love reigned supreme.

The crowd at the corner grew impatient and sent two of their number to demand the lowering of the flag. Mother heard the demand and, leaning over the railing said in earnest, decided tones: "Gentlemen, you can return to your comrades and say to them that this flag was not made to be lowered and that it will float as long as there is a stripe to wave or a star to shine."

When this message was delivered, the men interpreted it as of defiance, and it increased their determination to tear down the flag.

Mr. Bailey, stepping out in front of the excited men, exclaimed: "The time for action has come!" and gave the command: "Attention! Forward! March!"

Down the street came the angry mob in double-quick time, whooping and yelling. Hardly had they reached the front gate when someone called out: "The Bluecoats are coming!"

In wild confusion Bailey and his men scattered in every direction, followed by the laughter and jeers of the crowd across the way. Down the road we could see coming through a thin cloud of dust the blue uniforms of the Federals.

With the rhythmic tread of the trained soldier on marched the men of the Forty-eighth Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Col. Birdge. As they drew near enough to catch glimpses of the flag through the branches of the trees and mother seated beneath it, a new spirit seemed to enshrine the men, as their forms became more erect and their steps firmer. The bugle sounded, the men halted and were lined up in front of the house. Col. Birdge dismounted and, stepping to the sidewalk, faced his men and proposed: "Three cheers for the lady and the flag." With heartiness and vim the men responded, waving their hats high in the air.

Mother, with the quiet dignity so characteristic of the southern lady, bowed her acknowledgements, while the regimental band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The flag mentioned in the foregoing article has been raised over the old Kentucky home, where it was made, every Fourth of July since the Civil War. It is kept in the possession of the author, Mrs. Ada Henry Van Pelt, except at this season every year, when she sends it to her brother, William Henry, to be unfurled at the old homestead, where he still lives. Mrs. Van Pelt has lived in Los Angeles for seven years.—[Ed.]

## Chinese Cooking Methods.

[Consular Trade Reports:] The Chinese use very primitive cooking apparatus. The little open-air eating-houses found everywhere along the streets of the native city and along the wharves have the simplest kind of a furnace supporting a kettle. Chinese cooking is either stewing or boiling, and this kettle answers all possible purposes. In the Chinese houses a very thin cast-iron kettle is placed over the fire and everything which the family eats is cooked therein.







# The Battle of Gettysburg. By George H. Picard.

## How It Was Fought.

### MOST BLOODY CONFLICT OF CIVIL WAR.

FOR the North the period just preceding the battle of Gettysburg was charged heavily with gloom and uncertainty as to the future. For the South, it was a moment of strong encouragement and lively hope. For two years hostilities had been carried on with an appalling expenditure of life and treasure, and the tremendous and exhausting effort which had been made by the federal armies to arrive at decisive results had brought only lamentable failure.

The campaign of 1862 had closed with a defeat both in the East and in the West. The campaign of 1863 had already ended with Confederate triumph at Chancellorsville. The Confederacy had demonstrated its ability to resist with the most stubborn opposition further advance into its territory.

At the North spoke in whispers. In the South there was universal exultation, and of glowing hearts fed on frequent reports. Overseas there was but one opinion—henceforth two sovereign states would have dominion in the reapportioned republic. Foreign intervention in behalf of the insurgent was imminent.

At the beginning of June, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, now under the command of Gen. Joseph Hooker, lay on the north side of the Rappahannock, in Virginia. Despite the splendid valor thrown away in five successive assaults at Fredericksburg and the ever sickening memory of the fearful struggle in the woods around Chancellorsville, this veteran force still maintained its admirable discipline, and was ready, hopeful, even confident. It was composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and the cavalry corps—a highly aggregated of 83,900 infantry and artillery and 10,500 cavalry.

The opposing Confederate force was approximately equal to that of its adversary. From the best sources it appears to have been about 70,000 infantry and artillery and 10,000 cavalry, the flower of the southern fighting body, all under the command of Robert Lee, who were competent and zealous to the extreme.

Early in June, the Federal commander was notified by his scouts that Gen. Lee's army was moving toward the Blue Ridge. It meant that an aggressive advance was being made, and Hooker sent Pleasanton with his hard riders to make certain of the situation. The Federal cavalrymen crossed the river and found themselves face to face with one of the most dashing troops of mounted men ever assembled—Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command, 12,000 strong.

### Lee's Plan Discovered.

Fighting began without delay, and from morning until evening these mounted men fought desperately on the plains around Round Bay Station. It was one of the most brilliant cavalry battles of history. In one of the charges Stuart's official papers were captured by the Federals. Among these was an order signed by Gen. Lee for the advance into Pennsylvania. With this knowledge in their possession, the Federal troops rejoined the main army on the north side of the river.

Then the great race northward was begun. Hooker moved on to Fairfax and Manassas, while his keen opponent led his army into the Shenandoah Valley. To the Federal Stuart was assigned the double duty of protecting the flank of Lee's army and keeping a vigilant watch on the movements of the enemy.

But fortune was with the Federal troops, who were sent to frustrate Stuart. On July 17, at Aldie, a little hamlet in the valley, the Federal cavalry in force attacked the Confederates and after three days of fighting drove them to the Blue Ridge. A reconnaissance to the top of a mountain made by these victorious troops resulted in the discovery of Lee's army in the Shenandoah Valley and getting ready to cross the Potomac River.

In this critical period the Federal army given a new commander. Relations between Gen. Halleck, the general-in-chief at Washington, and Gen. Hooker became strained to the breaking point, and the latter resigned. Gen. George G. Meade of the Fifth Corps was assigned to the command, and the army continued its march northward.



MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS ON CEMETERY RIDGE.

ter resigned. Gen. George G. Meade of the Fifth Corps was assigned to the command, and the army continued its march northward.

The Confederate army crossed the river at various points. On June 26, with Gen. Gordon's brigade of his division, Gen. Jubal A. Early rode into Gettysburg, to the astonishment and consternation of the dwellers in that staid and peaceful community. He made a peremptory demand for money and supplies, but before his order could be complied with he departed suddenly and the wondering inhabitants breathed freely again.

But they were not to escape so easily. On the night of June 29, Gen. John Buford saw the Confederate camp fires, reported to Gen. Reynolds and was ordered to advance with his troopers to Gettysburg. As he entered the town at noon of the following day he met a Confederate brigade with a wagon train which had come to collect the supplies which Early had demanded. The Confederates withdrew, and the Federal cavalry camped on the Chambersburg pike west of the town.

Buford—a Kentuckian with much military ability—after looking over the ground critically, made up his mind that Gettysburg was to be the scene of a great battle. "In the morning," he said to one of his staff, "they will come booming on, three lines deep, and we shall have to fight like devils to hold this position."

Buford's prediction was verified. On June 25, at Chambersburg, Gen. Lee learned from a scout that the Federal army had not only crossed the river, but was actually at the very heels of his troops. He at once began to concentrate his forces east of the South Mountain, and the mighty armies which had met upon so many indecisive fields were soon face to face at Gettysburg.

### Firing the First Shot.

One of Buford's men, a cavalry picket, fired the first shot of the battle. Through the mist of early morning, on Wednesday, July 1, Buford's vigilant lookout discovered the advance of Gen. Heth's division, which had broken camp at 5 o'clock. The picket rode forward to reconnoiter and was hailed by the Confederate advance guard. Without pausing to reply, he galloped back, and from behind a bridge abutment fired the first shot of the most destructive battle of the Civil War.

Soon the two lines met and became hotly engaged. The Confederates had the advantage in numbers, the Federals in position. The Pennsylvania men were first to move into line. They were met by the Second Mississippi, and soon the fighting became furious. The commander of the First Corps, the gallant Reynolds, was struck in the head by a bullet and almost instantly killed. He was the idol of his troops and he fell upon the soil of his native State.

Gen. Abner Doubleday succeeded to the command of the corps. The Mississippi men pushed bravely forward. Seasoned veterans and fired with the enthusiasm of recent victory as they were, they were driven by superior numbers and suffered great loss, a large proportion of the regiments becoming prisoners and the Second leaving its colors in the hands of the enemy.

### Federals Driven From the Field.

At 11 o'clock the undaunted Heth reformed his line. Two hours later Gen. Ewell arrived with part of his corps and took command. Then for a time Confederate prowess secured the ascendancy. At about 4 o'clock the Confederate troops advanced for what proved to be their final attack, and drove the Federals from the field and took possession of it.

### Hancock Fortifies Cemetery Ridge.

About this time, Gen. Hancock, who had been ordered by Meade to assume Howard's command, took up a strong position on Cemetery Ridge, south of the town, and fortified it quickly. The battle was over for the day, both sides having suffered tremendous losses in killed and wounded.

Nightfall found the Federal army in a perilous situation. It had repulsed the final assaults of Gen. Lee's veterans, but at a fearful cost. The entire Federal front had been beaten back to the position assigned to it early in the morning. The Third and Fourth Corps had been terribly depleted. The Confederate commander had pushed around the Federal right and seized a part of its line, holding an open gateway through which his troops could be advanced to secure the Baltimore pike.

During the night almost the whole of each army was brought on the field. The remainder arrived next day, although Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps did not come until toward night.

At sunrise on the 2nd of July the Federal position formed a long, convex line, beginning at Culp's Hill and ending at Round Top. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, with the Third Corps, held ground in advance and to the north of Little Round Top, his line following roughly the angle formed by the junction of the Emmetsburg road and the cross road leading east of the Federal position. At the crossing was a peach orchard, and between the crossing and the ridge along which Meade's men were intrenched there was a wood north of the road and a wheat field south of it.

Lee's line, also concave, was much longer and thinner. Longstreet was on the right, A. P. Hill in the center and Ewell on the left. According to many southern authorities, Lee and Longstreet were not at one in this arrangement. The former was determined to attack, although the latter advocated another plan—he wanted to maneuver the Federals out of their position and get the Confederate army between Meade and Washington.

### Lee Determined to Fight.

Gen. Lee, however, with perhaps a more soldierly spirit, was in favor of bringing on an immediate battle, and he gave orders to Longstreet to make the principal assault. For some reason which has never been made entirely clear, and about which there has been much discussion, Longstreet did not begin the battle on the Confederate right until 4 o'clock.

When the attack was made, however, it was not lacking in vigor. There has never been any adverse criticism on that point from those who have blamed the energetic

Longstreet for his apparent tardiness in bringing on the fight.

The conflict was fierce, the angle at the peach orchard was broken in and the out-matched Federals were forced to abandon their advanced position and fall back upon their main line along Cemetery Ridge. But despite the most strenuous effort the Confederates were not able to carry Round Top and Little Round Top, points of the most vital strategic value on the Federal left.

It was a day surcharged with the sickening events of battle. In the defense of Little Round Top, which Gen. Warren had occupied just in time to repel the furious advance of the Confederates, two Federal generals, Weed and Hazlett, were killed and another, Vincent, was mortally wounded. Gen. Sickles was also incapacitated during the engagement.

It does not come within the scope of this brief reminder of the most sanguinary conflict of the Civil War to refer to instances of individual heroism or to retell the tales of personal valor on the field which alone make the record of war inspiring. It may be said, however, that on that second day's battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Meade made perfectly clear his right to the title of capable general. Few commanders have shown more resolution in fighting an apparently lost battle. In comparison with previous experiences of the Army of the Potomac, his soldierly ability stands out in bold relief. His energy and skill in stopping the gaps through which the oncoming legions of his enemy were streaming in, compelled the admiration even of those who suffered most from it—the leaders on the other side.

### Praise From Sir Hubert.

Even Halleck, the captious Halleck—the general-in-chief who seldom exchanged his critical attitude for one of commendation—relaxed sufficiently to say: "You handled your troops in that battle as well as, if not better than, any general has handled his army during the war. You brought all your forces into action at the right time and place, which no commander of the Army of the Potomac has done before."

Nevertheless, nightfall of July 2, 1863, found the Army of the Potomac in a situation which demanded the most careful and solicitous consideration. True, the final assaults of the enemy had been repulsed, but at the fearful cost of 12,000 men. The entire Federal front had been beaten back to the position assigned to it in the morning.

It was a gloomy company which Meade called together that night to talk over the situation and to make plans for the morrow. All the corps commanders were present, but there was little discussion. It was practically the unanimous opinion that there could be no retrograde movement; that the struggle must be continued on existing lines. In the face of the fearful responsibilities resting on them, these men remained resolute. Meade was not less determined than the others.

When the firing had ceased on the night of the second day's battle, Gen. Lee held the opinion that he was at the point of victory. He expressed this belief to his corps commanders, all of whom agreed with him except Longstreet. The latter dissented from the general opinion, and still declared that it would be hazardous to continue to fight in the present position.

Both armies had indeed lost heavily, but the balance was in favor of the Confederates. Several divisions were still fresh and the artillery was practically intact. Seuart had now come up with his cavalry, and Imboden had also arrived. Lee was firm in the opinion that the chances were more than ever in his favor.

### Sees No Sign of Victory.

Longstreet still held out against further direct attack on the part of the Confederate army. "My troops had driven back heavy columns and had encountered a force three or four times their number, but we had really accomplished little toward victorious results," he says in his account of the affair. "Our success of the first day had led us into battle on the second, and the battle on the second was to lead us into the terrible and hopeless slaughter on the third."

On the night of July 2, Longstreet sent to the Confederate extreme right to make a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN.)



# A Jaunt of Two Women into Mexico.

By Amy Granville.

## AMONG THE REBELS.

ALTHOUGH Mexico was revolution-ridden from end to end Molly and I were unafraid. Sixteen years among the natives had acquainted us with a good working knowledge of the Spanish language and a few Indian dialects, and both of us were known far and wide among the simple mountain people as muy buenas doctores—very good doctors. Like all foreigners in the wilds, we were simply forced to learn something of surgery and medicine, and there was no lack of patients on which to practice our untrained hands, for there was not a physician, native or foreign, within a radius of fifty miles from La Junta, near which Molly's husband and mine owned "properties." A ranch is a ranch in Mexico, likewise a house is a house, and a store a store; but a mine only is spoken of as a "property."

Like thousands of others, when President Taft warned all Americans against remaining in Mexico, we left for the States, and were allowed by the man in charge of our party only fifty pounds of luggage each. It was heart-breaking to leave our precious belongings to the care of a house mozo; and while our husbands lamented the loss of substantial incomes, Molly and I mourned for our treasures, the accumulation of sixteen years. There were dozens of blankets, representing the best work of seven Indian tribes; scores of obsidian arrowheads; stone mortars and pestles; pottery, baskets, and more than 150 candlesticks of silver, brass, copper and gunmetal, to say nothing of many rare and out-of-print books, culled for the most part from the old churches of Durango, Parral and the Guerrero Valley.

Molly's husband and mine were in the East, promoting an Arizona "property." It was slow work, they wrote; they might not return for two or three months; they hoped we were well and happy, and inclosed small—very small—checks, regretting that they could not "spare more."

"I say, Amy," Molly cried, walking the floor of her 10x12 room in a Tucson lodging-house, where all except ourselves were eastern "luners."

"Well, what do you say, dear?" I asked.

"That I will not stand this sort of thing," she blazed out.

"Neither will I," was my retort, "but what can we do?"

"Go to Mexico—if you are game."

"I am game. When shall we start?"

"Manana!" And then and there we began to pack a few clothes in rattan suitcases and make a list of the provisions and other necessities for the trail.

Then we each wrote ten letters, dated seven days apart for the coming ten weeks to our respective husbands, and engaged the chambermaid to post them on certain days, written down by typewriter to avoid any discrepancy in dates. Then we bought bacon, canned meats, evaporated fruits, replenished our stock of camera supplies and filled to overflowing our medicine cases.

"With a full medicine case," said Molly, with as stately a gesture as her four feet five inches and 171 pounds would admit, "I would travel alone and perfectly unafraid from end to end of revolution-ridden Mexico. Vamonos, Amy mia!"

### Off to Guaymas.

By means of our suave Spanish and a few pesos, we avoided any unnecessary delay and annoyance at the customhouse at Nogales, Sonora, and were soon speeding toward Guaymas.

We were delighted to be in Mexico again. It all seemed the same in spite of war and rumors of war. The people at the stations were care-free and happy. They jostled one another in the crowd in the same good-humored way, doffed their enormous sombreros, embraced and patted their friends on the back in the same familiar fashion. "Grim-visaged war" seemed far, far away; but as the train slowed up at a water tank, Molly pulled at my sleeve and uttered a low cry. Seven men were dangling from a telegraph pole—Federal soldiers, hanged by the Yaquis in rebellion against the Madero government. Similar sights were not few along the line until we reached Empalme and there we heard grossly exaggerated tales of the murdering of a Mexican family in the Yaqui River Valley, by rene-

gade Indians. However, we were were undismayed and continued our journey to Guaymas. There, the next day, we assembled our saddles and such belongings as had not been stolen from the hotel galera, where we had stored them two years before. Then we left by train for La Dura, traveling for ten hours through the fertile Yaqui River Valley, full of iridescent pink mist in the early light, but cloudless and scorching hot from noon till sunset.

We found the little pueblo of La Dura in a ferment of excitement. "Red" Lopez and 200 of his men had raided the place the day before, carrying away every vestige of food and clothing from the two stores and shooting four prominent Mexicans who had refused to "contribute" to the rebel "cause." Just what the "cause" was no one seemed able to explain; not even the twenty haughty men whom El Colorado had left to guard the place while he and his brigands went on to raid Mina Mexico and other adjacent "properties."

### Outfits for the Trail.

We were looked upon as insane, Molly and I, when we said that we were going to La Junta, with no other protectors than two Indian boys whom we hired as mozos. Remonstrances were unavailing, and our Mexican friends bade us adios with tearful eyes and shaking heads.

Our outfit consisted of two riding mules, four pack mules and an old horse, which the mozos rode by turns. This was a concession not often made by travelers, for the packs need constant adjustment and require two persons to place them in position to balance perfectly. But the boys refused to go unless they were permitted to take the horse, and no other servants were to be had. We noticed a difference in the manner of the common people with the combination of ferocity and subservience that goes with the blood; they were beginning to taste the sweets of freedom, and secretly Molly and I rejoiced at it, although we assumed as much authority as we dared. The boys were merry-eyed, sturdy mountain types, Pima Indians without a drop of alien blood. Their parents lived at La Junta, and we had known them for many years.

We met no one during the first day's travel. All the small ranches and tiny pueblos were deserted. Crops had been destroyed again and again by marauding rebel bands, cattle, goats and chickens killed and eaten by predatory "patriots" and the lone people, discouraged and tired of waiting for better days, were concentrated in the villages for mutual protection. We made camp near the trail, for you cannot hide yourself from passers-by, no matter what precautions you take, and we chose a spot in a cul de sac, so that no one could creep up on us unaware from the rear. We made a bed of pine boughs, arranged a V tent over a rope stretched between two trees by putting together four blankets, then lay down to quiet dreams and sweet repose.

We were awake at the first streak of dawn; breakfasted on strong coffee, toast and fried bacon; then came the clutter and hurry of packing, and we were away to the mountains leaving the flat and uninteresting country behind.

### Labor and Money Wasted.

The broad wagon-road that we followed had been made by an English company, many years before, when silver was \$1.29 an ounce, and labor one-third that of today. It had cost a mint of money, or rather a mint of money had been squandered on its construction, for there were no great engineering problems to overcome. Stories may be heard, and I do not doubt them, of how one Mexican contractor made 20,000 pesos on the contract to cut through a certain hill not twenty feet high; and how an American, a mere tramp, got away with an equal amount by constructing only two miles of road down a 15 per cent. grade; and again that the peon who boarded thirty workmen at one of the camps cleared up ten pesos every week on every man he fed; and that the superintendent of the work, after casting up the total expense, added 100 per cent. in addition to his own salary, which the English company paid without even auditing his accounts. And when we reached La Trinidad, the second evening, we were prepared to believe that might be said of the Englishmen who had squandered

fortunes there. There is a vast mill with tens of thousands of tons of valuable machinery rusting and falling apart; a great hacienda, solidly built of stone, the lower story divided into offices and storerooms and the upper story into bedrooms, for the large staff that was employed when the mill was running. The furniture included every luxury procurable in Mexico twenty-five years ago; great mahogany dressers and wash stands with marble tops; solid cherry rocking chairs and "what-nots;" walnut tables and writing desks and there were tattered remnants of fine lace curtains and thick velvet carpets. When the English company took over the property they quickly worked out the ore bodies above water level; then came the fall in the price of silver and an unusually severe rainy season raised the water in the deep canyon to the tunnel entrance and flooded the mine. The shareholders were not inclined to throw good money after bad, and the mine reverted to the former owners. It is a romantic spot, La Trinidad, at the bottom of a winding canyon, with great palms, orange trees, myriads of flowers and crooked, narrow streets. The few people who are left are lazy and apathetic, and they dream away their lives in the anticipation of the coming of another foreign company to revive the past glories of La Trinidad.

Our next stop was made at Yecora, situated in a fertile valley, which is usually well cultivated from end to end; but there we found uncultivated fields and desolation. Nine-tenths of the people had gone, and those bold enough to remain were in hourly fear of another raid from rebels or Federal soldiers, who would carry off every vestige of food and clothing in the place. Only three old women remained in the house of Martinez, where Molly and I had passed many happy days. All the young women had been sent to places of safety. One priest in Nuri, we were told, was caring for forty-one young girls in his little house, for there only were they safe; even a Sierra Madre bandit dare not risk the loss of his precious soul by attacking the house of a padre.

### A False Alarm.

As we were about to start the next morning, one of the mozos came running into the corridor, his face a sickly yellow-green, his eyes bulging and rolling in fear. "El Colorado is coming," he gasped. He was followed by every one left in the village, and all were stricken dumb. They could only huddle together and look about with furtive eyes, as if they expected instant extermination. When questioned, the mozo said that he had seen the rebels coming over the divide from the west when he had climbed to the roof of the adjoining house to get some chiles that had been strung there to dry.

We awaited the coming of the red terror and his band with what courage we could command, and in about an hour four old men, three boys and a woman straggled in, carrying their small possessions on their backs. They were from a distant ranch and were going to La Dura to look for work. They had seen no rebels, and had heard that El Colorado and his band had gone to Ocampo.

After a long consultation with the two Indian boys, we started out a little after noon. They said they knew an almost forgotten trail far to the north of La Republica mine that would lead us to La Junta; it would require five or six days more than by the highway, but we would be safe, they believed. And without divulging our plans we set out over the main trail across the Rio de los Gatos, climbed the great mountain heights, then descended to Colona, a once prosperous mining camp, but now entirely deserted. Then, after passing the old New York mine in a lovely canyon, we climbed another mountain to windswept heights, where the pines were small and straggling; and then as we reached bare spaces above timber line, a magnificent view like a map unfolded before our eyes; range upon range of mountains, with towering shafts, domes and minarets; savage arroyos full of quivering, brilliantly-colored mists; pine and tamarack-covered mesas and truncated peaks and cliffs of volcanic ash, white and dazzling in the intense sunlight; and here and there we could trace the course of the Moris river by the varicolored, precipitous walls that were cut and

scarred by hundreds of water channels and the eroding action of wind.

"Almost but not quite as wonderful as the Grand Canyon," Molly whispered, as we gazed from that great height over a land of celestial colors, blended like the hues of a wonderful Oriental carpet, a land where any romance might occur in the incidences and verisimilitudes of life. The sun was beginning to set, a golden glow in a sea of opal, mauve and rose, and we made haste to descend to the canyon below and pitch tent for the night. The mules led the mules by turn down the trail, while Molly and I took the bridle of our riding animals and left them to their own way down. We walked or trotted, for we were seldom on our feet more than two consecutive minutes; and we were pricked by cactus spines, torn by thorns, bruised by rolling stones and but stung to madness by myriads of black gnats. But we found a lovely moose roasted some fat mountain sheep over a bed of glowing coals, then fresh eggs and honey that we had given to us at Yecora, where food was scarce; and the troubles of the day were quickly forgotten. One of the boys had the little fire with his hat while the other cooked, lest the smoke attract the attention of El Colorado and his band, for they were sure lurked somewhere near.

We started the next day at dawn on the steep ascent in the cool of the morning. It required five hours of steady climbing, through cacti, chaparral, mesquite and many varieties of flowering trees. We passed over the most wooded portion of the great Moris valley, Talayotes, so named for the vast milkweeds that spring up just before the rainy season. This is probably the valuable body of pine timber in Mexico, times the clumps of young trees so thick that we could not see ten feet. Some of the most magnificent trees struck by lightning, and very often the pranks played by Jove's thunder. There were great boles with growth top to bottom as smooth as if they had been polished by hand; others showed concentric rings and one was cut with a perfect cross; another with shaped grooves and tiny triangles.

"El Colorado!"

We encountered the main trail late in the afternoon and descended a deep canyon for the night. As I were sitting by the camp fire congratulating ourselves on our progress so far, we heard a loud whoop up the great mountain-side that the blood in our veins so unaccountably rend the calm of the evening. "El Colorado!" shrieked Juan of the Pima boys.

"El Colorado!" echoed Papa, common impulse they tore down the canyon and were soon out of sight of the giant boulders and twisted trees.

There was nothing for Molly and I to do but to face the situation bravely. We did not feel the least bit of alarm, both wore six-shooters and were strapped to our waists, but we had such weapons in the hands of Lopez and his terrorists, bristling with pistols, sharp machetes and bayonets. They spied us two lone women and made haste to rush pell-mell up the steep escarpment. All were well-dressed, a tall, stocky ruffian, sixty-seven in all, a lean, clean-shaven, swarthy fellow, 45, rode up and eyed us steadily. He bade us a polite buenas tardes. "We are traveling to La Junta," I managed to say. "Our party is small. We came to look for work."

The man dismounted and looked at us. "Fear nothing," he said, "you shall be protected. I have of my best men with you to take you to La Junta."

"You speak like a gentleman, Mexican," I answered, flatteringly, and I had resolved that we were to be all things to all men.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)



Tarahuan son.

Paso Azul.



# Mexico.

## Rebellious Mexico as Seen by Two Women.

scarred by hundreds of water channels and the eroding action of wind.

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"El Colorado!"

We encountered the main trail to La Junta the afternoon and descended a deep canyon for the night. As Molly and I were sitting by the camp fire after congratulating ourselves on our good luck so far, we heard a loud whooping from up the great mountain-side that almost the blood in our veins so unexpectedly it rend the calm of the evening air.

"El Colorado!" shrieked Jose, the son of the Pima boys.

"El Colorado!" echoed Pepe, and the common impulse they tore away up the canyon and were soon out of sight among the giant boulders and twisted pines.

There was nothing for Molly and I to do but to face the situation boldly, and we did not feel the least bit bit both were six-shooters and cartridges strapped to our waists, but we had no avail such weapons in the face of Lopez and his terrors, bristling with pistols, sharp machetes and knives.

They spied us two lone women and made haste to rush pell-mell down the steep escarpment. All were well dressed and well-dressed, a tall, stalwart ruffians, sixty-seven in all, as we learned, and all Sonora men. They were lean, clean-shaven, swarthy men of 45; rode up and eyed us curiously, doffed his silver-trimmed poncho and made us a polite buenas tardes.

"We are traveling to La Junta," I managed to say. "Our mozo has deserted us. We came to look after our property."

The man dismounted and stood with us. "Fear nothing," he said, "you shall be protected. I will send one of my best men with you to see you to La Junta."

"You speak like a gentleman and a Mexican," I answered, flatteringly, and I had resolved that on this day were to be all things to all men; and



Store at a great mining camp.



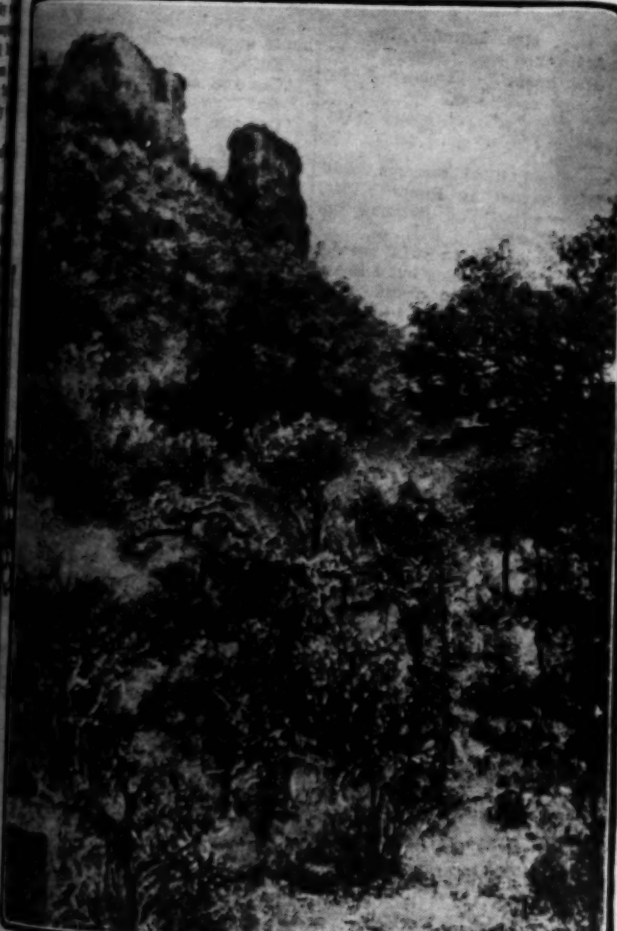
"Red" Lopez and some of his terrors.



Tarahumara Indians, father and son.



Among the pines above La Junta.



Paso Azul, a Yaqui stronghold.



Yaqui father and son, mountain types

[781]

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY)

ROVE, Dentist

Classy Bu...

GENERAL EASTERN...

Classy Bu...

GENERAL EASTERN...

Classy Bu...

GENERAL EASTERN...

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# Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources.

## The Finder-Not Found

WILLIAM M. WOOD, the head of the woolen trust, said in Boston, apropos of the new tariff:

"It listens good, as the slang phrase goes, but will it listen good to the very end? Won't the end be a dismal surprise, like the tale of the lost coat?"

"A country minister, driving to church with his new overcoat on the seat beside him, lost the coat en route, and announced his loss from the pulpit.

"Dearly beloved," he said, "I met with a sad loss this morning. Somewhere on the River road, while driving to church, I lost my fine, new, silk-lined overcoat. If any of you find it, I hope you'll bring it to the parsonage."

"It's found, doctor," said a voice from the back of the church.

"Bless you, my friend! Heaven bless you!" said the minister, beaming on the speaker gratefully.

"It's found, sir," continued the voice. "I came along the River road just after you, and it wasn't there."

## Credit Where Credit is Due.

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, the very successful head of Columbia's school of journalism, said the other day in New York:

"Newspapers should never steal from one another. If a paper copies a news item, an anecdote, or an editorial, it should give suitable credit always.

"Right, eminently right, at least in spirit, was that young Nola Chucky editor who copied in his paper a poem beginning 'Full fathom five thy father lies,' and the poem's end put these words of credit:

"William Shakespeare, in the New Orleans States."

## As Bad as Hats.

MRS. ARTHUR WENTWORTH BALFOUR, the western Audubonist, praised in an address in Tacoma, the action of Congress in forbidding the importation of all feathers save those of the ostrich and the domestic fowl.

"Feathers, anyhow," she said, "aside from the cruelty of them, make so for vanity, don't they?"

"I know a man who sat at the opera one night, behind a lady with an eighteen-inch white algrette in her hair. The man craned to the right, he craned to the left, but that tall, white, thick, superb algrette was always in his way.

"At last, desperate, he bent forward and whispered:

"Madam, I paid \$6 for this seat. It was in order to see."

"And I, sir," the lady answered haughtily, "paid \$60 for this algrette. It was in order to be seen."

## Something to Remember.

"NOW is the time to pitch in and achieve—now, now!" said Norman Hapgood, the new owner of Harper's Weekly, in an eloquent political address in New York.

"Remember, my friends," said Mr. Hapgood, "the present is the future from which you hoped so much."

## One of Jerry's Stories.

THERE is a story of a negro who went to a bank in Georgia to borrow \$10 to help save his crop. He wanted the money for three months, and the interest at the rate of \$2.50 a month was charged in advance. What the negro said is not printable, but he did return to the bank and ask how much money would be coming to him if he had borrowed the money for four months. It was the telling of this story that suggested the following:

An old negro in Tennessee is noted for his bargaining. He is always fearful that he may get "the worst of it." On one occasion he went after a calf that he had pastured all summer and asked what he owed for the pasturing.

"I have a bill of \$10 against you," said the farmer who had undertaken the care of the animal, "but if you are willing I'll take the calf and call it settled."

"No, sah!" promptly exclaimed the negro, "I'll do nothing like dat. But," he added after a pause, "I'll tell you what I will do, you keep the calf two weeks longer and you can have it."—[New York Sun.

## A Colorado Verdict.

SOME years ago in a western mining town a man was found dead in his hotel room, hanged to a bedpost by his suspenders. The jury of miners brought in the following verdict at the Coroner's inquest: "Deceased came to his death by coming home full and mistaking himself for his pants."—[New York Sun.

## Hence Its Origin.

"EVERY superstition, or nearly every superstition, can be traced back to something sensible and rational. Take the Friday one, for example."

The speaker was Mayor Reutter of Lansing.

"Take the Friday superstition," he resumed. "One Lansing clerk said to another:

"Would you start off on your vacation on a Friday, Bob?"

"You bet your life I wouldn't," Bob replied.

"What a superstitious ass you are, Bob!" "Superstition be hanged!" said Bob. "I wouldn't start off on Friday because Saturday's pay day."

## A Pertinent Query.

THE drummer had been bragging about his achievements for a goodly time and finally the meek little man in the corner piped up.

"Excuse me," he said, "but perhaps you can tell me why you gentlemen are called drummers."

"Well, why shouldn't we be so called? We drum up trade, don't we?" was the retort.

"I know," said the meek little man, "but the drum is not a wind instrument."—[Harper's Weekly.

## Applied Logic.

AN ONLOOKER shook his head as he watched a steam shovel bite off earth by the ton. He said: "It throws men out of work; it loads those cars faster than a hundred men with picks and shovels could do it."

But another onlooker answered:

"See here, mister, if it would be better to employ a hundred men with picks and shovels on this job, wouldn't it be better still, by your way of thinking, to employ a thousand men with forks and tablespoons?"—[Rio Grande Employees' Magazine.

## Little Willie Wanted to Know.

"PA," SAID little Willie, "what does askew mean?"

"Askew?" repeated the old gentleman. "Why askew means gone wrong, crooked. Why do you ask?"

"Why, I notice that after your name on all your letters they put E-S-Q, but I didn't know you'd ever gone wrong or was crooked, pa. What did you do?" asked little Willie.—[Harper's Weekly.

## Going Som

THE old mountaineer, who was standing on the corner of the main street in a certain little Kentucky town, had never seen an automobile. When a good-sized touring car came rushing up the street at about thirty miles an hour and slowed down just enough to take the corner on two wheels, his astonishment was extreme. The old fellow watched the disappearing car with bulging eyes and open mouth. Then, turning to a bystander, he remarked solemnly:

"The horses must sholly ha's traveling some when they got loose from that gentleman's carriage."—[Youth's Companion.

## A Logical Sequence.

"IT'S remarkable where the process of deduction will lead one," remarked the charming actress, Christie MacDonald.

"Lulu McStubbins had been a bride but a short time when the startling truth was forced upon her than her young husband was not exactly a teetotaler. One evening a few weeks after the wedding the strict old cold-water crank, Papa McStubbins, dropped in to call. He found his daughter all alone. After a while he asked:

"Where is Christopher?"

"Well, the fact is, Christopher isn't feeling very well this evening."

"Is that so? What seems to be the matter?"

"Well—or—the fact is—er—Christopher is suffering from a bad attack of—of propinquity."

"Propinquity," repeated the puzzled old gentleman. "That's a disease I never heard of. I guess you must be mistaken, daughter."

"Oh, no, father. Let me explain. Propinquity means nearness, doesn't it?"

"I guess so."

"And to be near is to be close, isn't it?"

"Em—yes—yes."

"And when we speak of a man as being close we mean that he is stingy, don't we?"

"Sure."

"And when a man is stingy we call him tight, don't we?"

"I believe so."

"Well," she concluded with a sigh, "that's what's the matter with Christopher."—[Young's Magazine.

## An Artist's Ingenuity.

INGENUITY can sometimes take the place of genius," asserts Mabel Wilber, appearing in "The Merry Widow." To substantiate her statement, she gives the following story:

"In a North of England town there was a shiftless man who would never accept gifts outright, although he was always depending on charity. He painted landscapes, and an old lady, when benevolently inclined, would hire him to decorate her walls with rural scenes, highly colored in glaring tints, as if nature had turned color-blind.

"There were cows in every scene, and the old lady noticed that all the cows were up to their knees in water. Not one stood clear on the vivid green hills.

"Jorvery," she remarked to the old man, 'why do you always put the cows in the water?'"

"It's this way, Mrs. Brindin," the old artist responded. "You see, ma'am, I never learned to paint hoofs."—[Young's Magazine.

## Caustic Sarcasm.

IF YOU want undistilled sarcasm, read this anecdote related by Henry Miller, whose performance in "The Rainbow" is so convincingly strong.

"We were going along at an awful speed," he said. "I didn't see the dog, but I heard his 'ki-yi,' so I ordered the chauffeur to stop. Going back, we found an irate lady standing over her dead dog—one of the ugliest dogs you ever saw. She met us with a tirade of remarks, telling us in no uncertain terms what she thought of us and automobilists in general, finishing up by calling us the murderers of her dog. It was then that I thought I would pacify her. 'Madam,' I said, 'I will replace your dog.' 'Sir,' she said, in a freezing tone of voice, 'you flatter yourself.'—[Young's Magazine.

## Lacked the Punch.

THE string quartette had rendered some pensive numbers by Brahms and Schumann, varied by experiments in the ultra-modern Russian school. "Did you enjoy the music, dear?" inquired John's auntie, on the way home.

"Well," hesitated the 6-year-old critter, "I liked it—rather. But there wasn't anything you could really call CHIRPY, now was there?" C. R. S.

## A Coincidence.

IT WAS 5-year-old Harold's first visit to an Episcopal church, and during the sermon he examined the literature in the hymn-book rack. A card upon which was printed the church calendar absorbed his

interest for awhile, and when he reached "Ash Wednesday," he held it up to his mother, remarking in a loud voice: "That's the day our ashes are always lected, too!"

## Just What He Said.

ONE day an Eldorado man met a citizen who evidently had had some trouble. His lip was split open and two of his teeth were missing. His left eye was tightly closed and his right orb of vision surrounded by a deep border of blood.

"Been fooling around a mule?" asked the Eldorado man.

"Nope," gloomingly replied the man with the split lip. "I saw a man yesterday we got to talkin' about Kansas and the States. He said to me that Kansas was good; that any man is a fool who lives in this State."

The Eldorado man stared up at him. "The man is a liar."

"Yes," said the disfigured man, "that's what I told him."—[Kansas Star.

## Bargaining in Court.

"PRISONER at the bar," declared a learned judge, "your offense is of a nature that, if you plead guilty, I will let you off with a fine."

"Pardon me," and the prisoner popped suddenly up from his seat. "We plead guilty it will be necessary to know exactly how much the fine is."

"But this is unprecedented," claimed the judge warmly. "To bargain with the court."

"Well, it may be a little unusual," Honor," replied the lawyer, "but I learned when you learn the full circumstances of the case you will entirely agree with my proposition. You see, the prisoner has the possession of \$60; my fee is \$10; we cannot afford to plead guilty; I insist on fining him more than \$10."—[Burgh Gazette Times.

## An Accomplished Servant.

ACCORDING to a story credited to Hays Hammond in the New York Times, a Lapland girl was seeking a maid in a city in the northern part of Sweden.

"Can you cook?" asked the mistress of the house at which the girl had applied.

"No."

"Can you clean up?"

"No."

"Can you make beds?"

"No."

"But what can you do?"

"Oh," replied the girl, "I can milk a reindeer."

## One Thing He Did Know.

LORD DUFFERIN, says the Mail and Empire, delivered a Greek-class of McGill University, dress about which a reporter inquired.

His Lordship spoke to the effect: "purest Greek, without mispronunciation or making the slightest solecism."

"Good heavens," remarked Langevin to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, "how did the reporter know that?"

"I told him," said the Canadian prime minister. "But you don't know any Greek—this is true, and of perspective. If you have a handsome edifice, it is a general beauty to which you contribute and be subordinate work in the kitchen pots and pans, and the structure that contains them are."

"Children of most families, conduct themselves as if they were snarling puppies, shoudering one another, and then, when they are alone, they become acquainted with each other slowly."

Thought in Term of Insurance.

A WELL-KNOWN politician on another day the keen interest boys take in local politics, and the experience he had while talking in a clubhouse of an East Side organization. After discussing the election in New York City, the politician turned to the peculiar State politics and Gov. Seligman toward Tammany.

"If Abraham Lincoln were the politician," what do you think policy would be in this situation?"

A small boy of 12, standing at the edge of the group, piped up: "don't you think he would be any policy?"—[New York Times.







# The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Brauntton.

Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

## Harmonious Planting. SKILL NEEDED IN TREATMENT OF SMALL PLACES.

ON SMALL places harmony in plants is much harder to secure than on those of greater scope. So often does the average owner have a list of plants he most fancies and into the garden, somewhere, somehow, these plants must go. Nor is his taste at fault. It is proper and fitting that he should have what he wants or most admires. A great deal of skill is needed, however, if he is to have harmonious effects from many sorts of plants in a small compass.

But when we step into a large garden we expect to see more of order and harmony of detail, also some central or fundamental scheme manifest upon which the whole revolves or rests. There is too much of really stupid planting in local gardens due to lack of study in planting—a plea for the services of one who knows. All colors, habits, climatic requirements and characters are put into one hopeless jungle with the result that such gardens are not only lacking in character but of interest, and certainly fail to attract anyone. Our parks are also full of this meaningless planting and therefore where we should be able to look for examples of good planting we meet with rank disappointment and failure. One of the chief faults in both park and garden lies in the inability or perhaps unwillingness of planters to distinguish between fundamentals and incidentals. Any plant is not so valuable for itself as for the part it plays in helping to make the picture. Tree and shrub masses and groups are fundamentals. A single plant is an incidental. Small flowering plants are the merest incidentals used to brighten the scene.

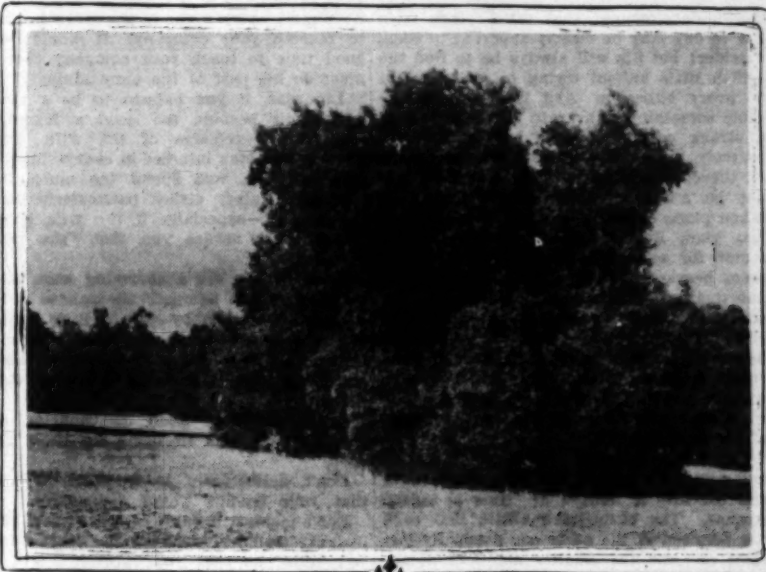
### Street Trees for Desert Regions.

IN SOME localities where summers are hot and winters cold the two trees most commonly seen on streets and highways are the umbrella tree and the cottonwood. The umbrella tree is commonly grown from seeds, though the better plan is to graft them, for some of the seedlings are sure to revert to type, the umbrella form being merely a sport from a far less desirable normal type. Cottonwoods are best grown from cuttings, for the female tree sheds the so-called cotton, which proves quite objectionable for a short period each year. Any size of cuttings will do, even up to "living fence posts." The latter are most easily obtained by sticking the lower ends in water until sprouting begins, when they should be either planted or driven at once.

### Good Roads and Parks.

ABOUT three years ago a small place in Los Angeles county seriously contemplated purchasing a tract for park purposes. About that period the agitation for good roads came about and all the enthusiasm of this particular community was allowed to spend itself on one grand hurrah for a fine road leading to the metropolis. The park project was forgotten. Now the people are again discussing the park site which now lies directly on the county road lately so highly improved. But alas! The tract in question is held at just three times the price asked before the great highway was built. This community is sorely in need of a good park, for at present there is no spot where one may rest except on his own premises; no picnic grounds.

Each Sunday all the young people, and many others, either go to Los Angeles or the beaches to find pleasure and amusement. On all holidays the same conditions prevail. Aside from the danger and expense of young men and young ladies going so far from home for enjoyment, away from parent care and oversight, is the fact that much money is spent which should go to local vendors of delicacies and dainties. To sum it up, had the park site been purchased when first discussed, an actual saving in dollars and cents would have been made, not to mention other losses which are likewise irreparable. Think this matter over carefully, you of parkless cities and towns, and you will not fail to see the advisability of securing park sites at the earliest opportunity, even at a financial sacrifice.



NATURAL GROWTH OF LIVE OAKS.

### Natural Growth of Live Oaks.

WHEN unutilized or unshorn by the hand of man the live oak of local territory (*Quercus agrifolia*) is one of the most beautiful of trees, retaining its lower branches and foliage down to the ground. Indeed, so beautiful is this tree, so strong in character, that seldom is one made unattractive by even the rudest vandal; under harsh treatment it becomes merely less beautiful, never ugly. Every means possible should be employed, not only to preserve the oaks we have, but to plant young ones where none now exist. At twenty years of age, if well watered during summer for the first five years, these trees make the most beautiful subject for street planting of all the trees the world affords, and more should be used for this purpose both in cities and rural districts.

### Our Injured Jacaranda Trees.

THE owner of a large tree of Jacaranda *ovatifolia* recently told the writer he seriously considered cutting out the tree because of serious damage by freezing last January and a lesser damage from the same cause nearly every winter. Each year the tree blossoms freely—a beautiful crop—but the annual dropping of the leaves, rendering it unsightly and bare for a short period and the persistent frosts prove discouraging. Asked what to do in such cases the writer advised building a tree with gas-pipe branches and tin leaves.

### Control of Street Trees.

NO ONE who has given the subject any thought can have any doubt as to the value and advantages of municipal ownership and control of street trees. It is the only means through which we may obtain systematic, uniform street planting in a practical, economical way. In fact, it is the only means through which a large city may obtain any degree of success for several obvious reasons. While all this is not only plainly, but painfully apparent, is it not strange that we are individually and collectively so apathetic on this important question? No city of the Pacific Coast so badly needs reforming in this direction as the city of bare streets, Los Angeles.

### Landscape Beauty an Asset.

THE courts in several States have declared that landscape beauty is an asset and that man has neither legal or moral right to desecrate it by the erection of billboards. In California we should eliminate every one of these objectionable blots on the landscape, even if a constitutional amendment be necessary in order to control the matter. One year from date of passage of the act should be given the billboard companies to retire from the business. This is but fair, and we should be as fair as insistent that the billboard must go. In a country that is the Mecca of all tourists there should be no such substitution of landscape beauty.

### The Garden Mole.

DO NOT condemn the garden mole without evidence that he is harming your garden. Except he burrows under the lawn or young plants, the chances are strongly in favor of allowing him to remain. Personally the writer favors his early extermination, being fearful of his doing immediate harm. The food of the mole is not vegetable, as is the case with the pocket gopher, but consists of earthworms and insects that live in the soil and he hastens through the rich top soil hunting for food. His eyes are largely rudimentary inasmuch as he can barely distinguish light from darkness. Moles are easily scared away, and shun, so far as they know, the haunts of man.

### Eucalypt for Heat and Cold.

E. G. D. wishes to know if any species of eucalyptus will stand a winter temperature of "15 degrees" and desert heat during summer.

There is no doubt but *Eucalyptus viminalis* will withstand greater heat and cold than any other large growing species. It will grow in height nearly as fast as the more common red gum and blue gum, but does not make as thick trunks as those species, nor as valuable wood. The tree does grow straighter, however, and the lumber when used for flooring is second to none for that purpose. It would also prove valuable for house finishing, either indoors or for exterior covering. As a general utility tree *Eucalyptus viminalis* is a valuable one and worthy of extensive use in so-called desert sections.

### Flight of Winged Seeds.

HOW far do the winged seeds range from the parent tree? Dr. Ridley of the Singapore Botanic Gardens watched those from a large forest tree and found them to travel more than 100 yards. Plumed seeds, like those of the dandelion, or finely powdered seeds, easily travel far greater distances than winged seeds or samaras. It would seem that wings on seeds do a far greater service in causing the seeds to alight in a position conducive to easy entrance to the soil than by wafting them, by the aid of wind, to great distances. According to Dr. Ridley the tree observed by him would spread but 300 yards in 100 years.

### Arsenic and Lye for Weeds.

A CORRESPONDENT sends in another formula for an effective weed killer. Dissolve one pound of concentrated lye in one gallon of water and then add two pounds of white arsenic. When the latter is also dissolved add enough water to make twenty gallons. A light spraying with this solution will kill any weed, likewise any other plant, so that care must be exercised in its use. If paths are already wet so the solution would run off into adjoining soil it would not be advisable to use the spray. When soil encumbered with weeds is in a very dry condition the weed killer

may be safely and effectively applied but a light application will be enough to prevent further trouble from weeds.

### The Gentle Reader.

[Cincinnati Times-Star:] Where is the gentle reader? Whom the classicists and stylists with deference? The writers of the ago would lure their readers into the verbiage and then show them the era of rhetoric they had cultivated, all a very gentlemanly affair, charming, too, when done with cursiveness of an Addison or a Deane. Did we say "discursiveness"? It changes the definition of a word.

According to cotemporary literature the gentle reader is an institution of the past. If he exists, he retires far from the and yellow proffers of our "best" illustrations in colors, he is hidden from the covers of an old friend.

The present world is not for the reader. Literature has become a down and drag-out affair. The reader will not assault his readers with the chance of receiving a hearing. He no longer cares for science in the conflict between himself and the author has him not grown to the chapter or on the ropes by the book will be thrown aside as a writer fails to deliver a knockout. Thus, in a short final chapter the volume seems as a minutet at a tango ball. But if any minds! Bruise our heads with old stuff! We are here but a little while here we don't wish to waste minds on such a bauble as domesticity. Pass on, gentle reader. You are solete as domesticity.

### The Missing Word.

[Puck:] Mrs. Worley: Your master kissed you and you why did you not cry "Help"? French Maid: Ah, madame, just ze vord of vich I could not moment.

## Darken Those Gray Hairs



vacancy of your own home. **FREE SAMPLE** of **LOLA MONTE** **CREME** **HAIR DYE** **MRS. NETTIE HARRISON**

A true complexion. 3 months treatment at all druggists.

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## FLOWERS AND V

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Science Monitor: two chief types are needed in any b are tastefully ar slender and the short are necessary to lines of lilies, irises, g under, long-stemmed show to advantage rose sweet peas and other sho Of course, various in be used to advanta daffodils and other ty but, in general, the n to the tall or the bro

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and Starching. Science Monitor:] should not be washed very hot, as this is ap Also they should not light. Stockings should out after they are wa turned. which require starching after they have been



Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

# "Home, Sweet Home"

For Wife and Mother.  
For Daughter and Maid.

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## THE SMALL GARDEN.

the Moisture.

**Companion.** Cultivation not only of weeds and keeps the ground finely pulverized, but prevents evaporation from the surface of the earth. As the surface be- comes dry to sustain the life of grow- ing plants, the surface of the earth is not practical or necessary. Experiment illustrated the prin- ciple of the most important in

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while still wet. If the latter way is found best, the starch should be made somewhat heavier. If a little boracic acid is added to it, the irons will be less apt to stick. Some housekeepers add a little salt, while others use a little paraffin.

## The Pulley Line.

When a pulley line is used it will be found a very good way to hang the lighter pieces first. In this way the line will be found easier to pull than if the heavy flannels and sheets had come first.

As the clothes are taken in from the line they should be smoothed and folded carefully. This will save considerable work when ironing. All utensils should be carefully wiped dry before they are put away.

## THE WORKING MISTRESS.

Cleansing and Softening the Skin.

[McClure's Syndicate:] Hands red and roughened from housework should be washed in warm water in which a bag of oatmeal or cornmeal is soaking. These small bags can be used many times. If it is feasible, olive oil can be rubbed with cold cream. If the housewife is going to sew for an hour or so on any light material, or if she is going to read or write letters, she can use glycerine and rose-water on her hands instead of the oil or cold cream. She should wash the hands in warm water and rinse them in cold water.

An application of cold cream to the face that is dusty and tired should be made after washing with clear warm water. The cold cream should be carefully washed off in twenty or thirty minutes with warm water, pure, mild soap, and then clear water.

## For Tired Eyes.

If the eyes are tired they should be washed with hot water. An eye wash which is harmless and very resting is made of a saturated solution of boracic acid in camphor water. The eyes of a woman who has spent hours over the stove cooking, or who has passed the morning sweeping and cleaning in the dust, will feel better and look better for an occasional application of this boracic acid-camphor wash.

## CARE OF THE FLOORS.

To Remove Grease Stains.

[Topeka State Journal:] Grease stains on a kitchen floor will come out with potash. The solution should be hot, and if one application is not enough a second should be used, but it is seldom necessary to use a third. The solution of potash will sometimes leave a yellowish stain if the wood is very white and new. To avoid this mix the solution with a little lime until it forms a thick paste. Cover the spot with the paste and let it remain twelve hours. For very nice flooring it is better to use a weak solution of fullers' earth and soda. Do not forget that potash is injurious to the hands. Apply the solution with a string mop, like the kind used in washing dishes. If by accident some of the potash should get on the fingers dip them into a little vinegar, which will destroy the action of the alkali.

Combination Stain and Varnish.

The painted finish may not always be suitable for a scheme of decoration and the floors may not be in good enough condition for finishing in varnish, or they may have been previously painted. In cases of this kind floors can be treated with a stain combined with varnish, a preparation which covers up the imperfections and at the same time produces a good varnish finish imitating natural woods. This can also be done with new floors.

## THE MENDING BASKET.

To Darn Linen.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] A very good way to mend linen of all kinds, table and bed linen, handkerchiefs, towels, dresses, blouses, etc., is to put the torn portion in an embroidery frame, stretching the linen around the hole so that it lies straight in the frame. Then it can be darned without trouble by hand, or can be placed under the presser foot of the sewing machine, after it has been released from the pressure by unscrewing the screw directly over the top of the foot bar, then stitching back and

forth, guiding the material with your hands as you work.

## Thin Spots in Wool.

Stockings and all sorts of woolen garments should be carefully watched for worn places and, as soon as they become thin should be darned before a hole appears. It is far easier to darn a thin place than it is to darn a hole. Thin spots should be darned closely, but not tight; and as for small holes, do the work over a polished stocking darning that can be bought for 5 cents.

## USEFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Philadelphia Record:] To coal a fire quickly put the coal into paper bags. The paper is consumed and the coal slips into place with no disturbing noise.

To wash velvet successfully make a lather of soap and warm water. Soak the velvet in it, squeezing, but not rubbing. Rinse in plenty of clear water. Remove it from the rinse water and hang it out to dry without rinsing it at all.

To keep anyone from opening your door from the outside, leave the key in the door, bend a piece of strong wire the shape of a hairpin and slip it down over the handle of the doorknob and through the handle of the key. This prevents the key from being turned from the outside.

The ticking of a clock or watch in a sick room is often most trying to a nervous person. To obviate this turn a tumbler over a watch on a chair or table beside the bed, and the sound of the ticking can no longer be heard.

To prevent cheese from getting hard cut a small piece off, cover the cut surface of the remainder with a thin film of butter and then cover it with a clean cloth. Kept in a cool safe the cheese will keep for a very long time without getting into that hard, cracked condition that ruins many a cheese.

## HEARTSEASE.

The Principle of Life.

[William E. Towne in December Nautilus:] As darkness is simply an absence of light, so disease is a misinterpretation, a misunderstanding, a negation of Truth. When we allow error thoughts to control our attention, we give them the semblance of reality. The only way we can get rid of the results of these error thoughts, of sin, disease, poverty and the long train of negations which follow in their wake is to give the mind over to the truth of being, which is that man is a manifestation of the Divine Principle which is Health, Energy, Life,

## For PURE Drinking Water



Read the Editor's Comment.  
"I am using a Los Angeles Product (National Germ-Proof Percolator) and find it in SEVERAL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO ANY FILTER that I have so far come across. It not only PURIFIES THE WATER, but keeps the water deliciously cool."  
—HARRY BROOK, Editor Care of the Body.  
The Percolator and Regular 30 days' attention... 50c MONTH NATIONAL PERCOLATOR CO. (Incorporated.)  
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(You will surely get the ORIGINAL by mentioning this "ad.") SEE US FOR TERRITORY.

## CANCER

Treated by New French Process.  
No knife, no cancer pastes, no dangerous major operations. Especially suitable in cases of internal or inaccessible growths, such as cancers of the stomach, throat, liver, kidneys, womb, etc. Medicine acts on cancerous growths through the blood. Progress of beneficial results obtained can be demonstrated by analysis of the urine. DR. A. E. GOMEZ, 114 S. Spring St.

## Kellogg's Battle Creek

System of Physiological Therapeutics. Special attention given to Stomach, Bowel and Liver Troubles and diseases of the nervous system. Dietetics, including the famous Bulgarian Yoghurt cure. Consultation free. Rooms 467-8-9 Ferguson Bldg., Cor. 3rd and Hill. Phone A5176.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS. Send for circular of Health Home, in the foothills. Where Natural Methods of strengthening and preparing the body for the event are followed; obtaining the usual suffering, incident to a "civilized" society only.

Manager, late Head Nurse, ten years, under United States Government (Indian Service). Address Mrs. Caldwell, R. D. 1, Box 231 R, Pasadena, Calif.

[785]

Love, and that these negations are due only to man's own error in the thought he holds of himself. Deny the error. Affirm the truth—of your being. Look to the Principle of Life and refuse to give place in your consciousness to the negative thoughts of disease which can have no foundation in reality.

## Mister Sunshine.

Mister Sunshine, he comes dancing  
Down the way the willows bend;  
Bringing gladness and entrancing  
Like the smile of some old friend.  
There's a glory in his face  
Seeking out each shadow place  
To enliven it with grace.

Mister Sunshine, he is charming

To the watchers of the night;  
Quells he swift the dark's alarming  
With his benison of light.  
O'er the hill and o'er the dale  
Brings he in his golden veil  
Hope and



# Poultry Work for Summer Months.

By Michael K. Boyer.

## Special Precautions. NECESSARY DURING HEATED TERM TO PROTECT FOWL.

[Plenty of work can be found around the poultry place during summer months to keep it in good condition and insure healthy fowl. Cleanliness is the keynote of success, as it prevents vermin and is beneficial to the chickens in every way. There are also such questions as summer food, fresh water, etc., to be considered, and methods of protecting the birds from rats, weasels, and other animals that prey upon them. The prompt collection of eggs in hot weather is also of vital importance. All these subjects are treated in a practical way in the following article.]

Buff Plymouth Rocks are pictured and described in an interesting fashion by Mr. Graham this week. He traces their history from the beginning to the present and tells of the remarkable results obtained by breeders.]

**C**ONTRARY to an apparently prevailing belief, work in the poultry yard should not cease with the advent of summer. There is much to be done during the hot months, and much which, if left undone, is bound to cause trouble.

The wise poultryer looks to the comfort of his stock, and the first step to be taken in that direction is to keep the houses perfectly clean. That may sound like the revival of an old story, but its importance is so great that to neglect it will spell failure to the enterprise.

The manure should be collected regularly each day. After feeding and watering the stock the attendant can visit each pen, taking with him a pail and a short-handled hoe or scraper, with which he can easily scrape the droppings in the pail. This, however, should be followed by sprinkling a light coating of sifted coal ashes, or road dust, or some other similar material, on the dropping boards to prevent the manure adhering.

Once a week there should be a general cleaning up, the cobwebs swept from walls, the dirty nests renewed and the drinking vessels carefully washed. Work of that nature, regularly performed, delivers a death blow to vermin.

### Question of Feeding.

The next important matter to consider is the quality of feed and the manner in which the fowls are fed. While there is very little merit in a special summer feed and a special winter feed, at the same time the character of the winter ration must be changed sufficiently to meet the conditions of the weather in summer. In winter one-third of the ration should be composed of carbonaceous material, because starchy matter is heat producing. In summer the carbonaceous material must be lessened—to, say, one-fifth the amount of ration; as heat is not required.

Every week a careful inspection should be made of the range to see that no decaying animal matter, like dead birds, rats or other animals, is lying about, as carcasses breed maggots, which cause what is known as limberneck, an affection calling for prompt treatment. A few drops of turpentine added to a teaspoonful of water is a good cure, providing the case is taken in time.

The drinking water should be renewed at noon, and the vessels kept in the coolest spot possible.

Remove the male birds from the flocks, keeping them in separate quarters until after molting season.

The hot weather is apt to develop bad odors in both the houses and the runs, and disinfectants must be employed. Disease germs are more or less prevalent in impure air.

Each night about roosting time every part of the building should be inspected to see if any of the enemies are in hiding. If none is found, the doors should be closed and locked.

In breaking up broody hens they should be placed in a run and house in which there are no nests. Generally in a week they will be over their broodiness.

### Gathering the Eggs Promptly.

It is as important to gather the eggs several times a day during summer as it is in winter. Hot weather stale eggs very quickly. By collecting two or three times a day and placing them in a cool cellar or room, eggs will keep in a fresh condition much longer.

There is considerable work on the poultry farm during summer that is routine work. The houses are opened up in the morning, the breakfast prepared and fed, the drinking vessels rinsed and filled, the manure collected in the houses, the nests regularly looked after, the premises inspected, hunting up such irregularities as rat holes, needed repairs, holes in the wire fencing, etc., gathering the eggs several

times during the day, supplying the yarded flocks with grass or other green food, looking after the growing chicks, giving the evening meal, closing up the houses at night, and many other matters that will naturally suggest themselves.

Vermin thrive in filth, and every effort must be taken to rout the enemy. Tobacco stems used in the nest in place of hay or straw in itself is an excellent vermifuge. Once a week kerosene poured over the roosts and in the corner of the nest boxes will kill off all insect life that comes in contact with it. Scales on the legs, too, are the outcome of filthy quarters, and the moment such a condition is discovered the bird should be removed to separate quarters and treated. A good treatment is to wash the legs with hot water and castile

or tar soap. When dry anoint with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and vaseline. Repeat daily until scales are removed.

### Keep Nests Clean.

In setting hens in summer the nest should be made of tobacco stems, tickle, and insect powder should be liberally sprinkled in the nest.

Feed of a fattening nature should be given sparingly during hot weather. It is of a very heating nature, and what it must be fed daily to balance the venous grains (like wheat and corn) should compose only about one-fifth of the ration.

Fowls crave a drink of water immediately upon leaving the roost in the morning. In order that they may have a drink of clean water, the vessels should be refilled the evening before.

Broodiness is a provision of nature to afford rest. After heavy laying, the needs this rest. It is best to have the nests arranged out in the orchard or other shady place, and allow the hens to pass three or four weeks in a manner resting.

The best place to keep the eggs is a well-ventilated cellar, so that they will not be affected by the hot weather. In this way be held for a week or more as fresh, although it is always better to plan to market every three days, and quickly take up bad odors, and taken that the air in the cellar is sweet. It is better to keep eggs in crates, as in the former case the air can strike them, which will keep qualities.

[Copyright, 1912, by the Eugene P. Coulsen Poultry Stock Food Company.]

## The Handsomest of the Plymouth Rocks.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

The history of this breed began somewhere around the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and is contemporary with Buff Wyandottes. Their main source of origin was Rhode Island Reds. These latter were bred for many years in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Some fanciers selected a lot of light-colored Rhode Island Reds and exhibited them as Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes, according to whether they had single or rose combs.

True, fanciers were attracted by their possibilities and adopted them, mingling these light-colored Reds with some of Mr. Wilson's effort from Ohio, who, it is understood, produced his Buff Rocks from a cross of Buff Cochins and Light Brahmas, and consequently was troubled with feathered legs. The mixture of these bloods and the addition of crosses with Buff Cochins and Buff Leghorns, together with careful selection and breeding, made rapid improvement in the breed, although it inherited black in wings and tail from all its ancestors, white in wings from some, feathered legs from the Cochins and Brahmas, white in the earlobes from the Leghorns and some of these still crop up today despite the years of patient effort that have been expended upon the production and perfection of the variety.

With all these drawbacks, the breeders of Buff Rocks did wonderful work. It is a fact that the first really golden buff fowls of any breed were Buff Plymouth Rocks, and if memory serves correctly, these were the first fowls to be exhibited with clear buff in all the plumage, including wings and tails.

That was a wonderful achievement when you consider that it is only in compara-

tively recent years that Buff Cochins and Buff Leghorns breeders have been able to exhibit fowls as good in color as are the Buff Plymouth Rocks.

White in the earlobes, white and chestnut in the wings and tails and feathers on the shanks still bother the breeders of Buff Rocks, but by constantly discarding such specimens these traits can and will be bred out.

These are the things that keep up the interest in all breeding of fine fowls.

### Exhibited at World's Fair.

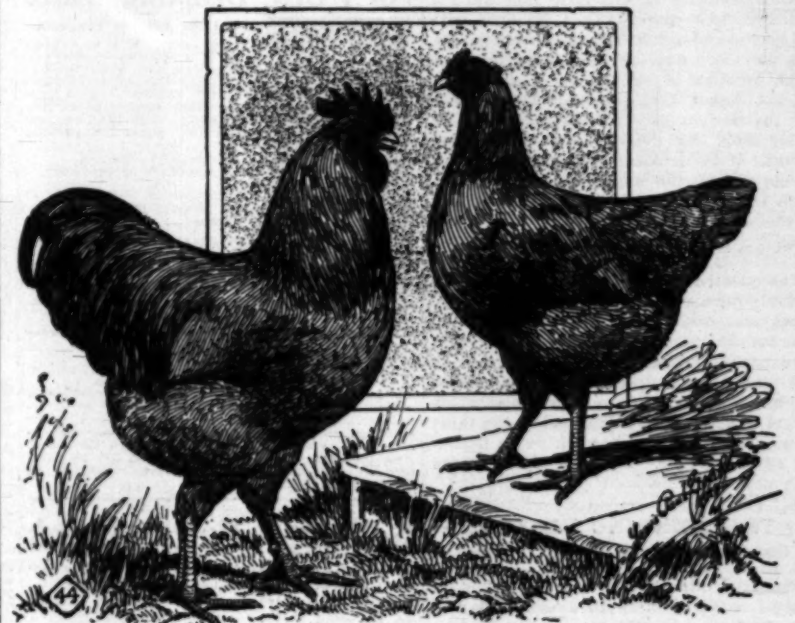
Much of the work of producing this variety was done previous to 1893. In that year splendid specimens were exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago and admitted to the American Standard of Perfection.

In addition to their beauty, the splendid utility qualities of this variety appealed to their breeders, and the popularity of Buff Plymouth Rocks increased steadily.

The fowls are large and active, being good foragers, strong layers, rapid growers and give satisfactory results either on farm with free range or in a small back-yard flock. When dressed they are very attractive and find ready sale.

The hens are splendid layers of large brown eggs and will sit, hatch and rear their chicks. The chicks are active and rapid growers, equaling any of our American breeds and possessing, with them, splendid table qualities from brooder size up to roasters.

When full grown, the males should weigh from 8 to 9½ pounds, females from 6 to 7½ pounds, but they often exceed these weights.



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# Months.

or tar soap. When dry anoint with a ture of equal parts of kerosene and or vaseline. Repeat daily until all scales are removed.

## Keep Nests Clean.

In setting hens in summer the should be made of tobacco stems. It ticable, and insect powder should be ally sprinkled in the nest.

Feed of a fattening nature should given sparingly during hot weather. is of a very heating nature, and while of it must be fed daily to balance the enous grains (like wheat and oats) should compose only about one-fifth the tion.

Fowls crave a drink of water immediately upon leaving the roost in the ing. In order that they may have a drink of clean water, the vessels should be refilled the evening before.

Broodiness is a provision of nature afford rest. After heavy laying, the needs this rest. It is best to have the nests arranged out in the orchard or other shady place, and allow the hens to pass three or four weeks in manner resting.

The best place to keep the eggs is a well-ventilated cellar, so that they may be affected by the hot weather. They in this way be held for a week and as fresh, although it is always the plan to market every three days. As quickly take up bad odors, care must be taken that the air in the cellar is pure sweet. It is better to keep eggs in than in crates, as in the former method air can strike them, which will add to keeping qualities.

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## Battle of Gettysburg.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ELEVEN.)

in that direction, hoping Lee might conclude to move the Federal left, but the latter remained in his determination to the battle at daybreak.

On the morning of the 3d broke clear and a day on which there would be no of the elements in the tragedy was to follow. The Confederate army occupied Seminary Ridge and the range stretching from Cemetery Hill and around the latter were concentrated, the former were stretched out in a somewhat broken line.

Not until 1 o'clock in the afternoon everything was in readiness for the signal guns broke the air. Then the signal guns broke the air, and immediately 150 Confederate guns poured on Seminary Hill burst into a roar. Almost immediately this was followed by an even more terrific bombardment from Cemetery Ridge.

The testimony of living eyewitnesses of the battle presented one of the most significant battle scenes of the Civil War. Looking up the valley toward Gettysburg, the hills on either side were crowned with smoke as 300 guns, about 100 on the Federal side, and 150 on the Confederate side, were engaged in a battle of artillery.

The best place to keep the eggs is a well-ventilated cellar, so that they may be affected by the hot weather. They in this way be held for a week and as fresh, although it is always the plan to market every three days. As quickly take up bad odors, care must be taken that the air in the cellar is pure sweet. It is better to keep eggs in than in crates, as in the former method air can strike them, which will add to keeping qualities.

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Famous Advance.

At the moment to strike was Gen. Pickett's division, numbering 15,000 men, was ordered forward, supported by Wilcox and on the left by Longstreet's 15,000 men overcame Sickles' 10,000, but were brought to a standstill when a larger force was brought up.

In many respects the Confederate advantage was unmistakable. Lee had much favorable ground for his artillery. His soldiers were all veterans. His troops were better organized. They were commanded by officers who had already given evidence of their ability.

The disadvantages under which the Confederate army fought were equally marked. They were the same as those encountered by the Federal army in Virginia—they were surrounded by enemies, and they were not by choice, but by the necessity of the situation, the assaults on the field selected by their opponents.

charge repulsed. Thus the battle of Gettysburg closed as it had opened—with a brisk cavalry fight.

Gen. Lee now recognized the futility of his attempt to dislodge Meade from his position. He intrenched a line from Oak Hill to Peach Orchard, started all his wagon trains to the Potomac in advance, and followed with his army on the night of the Fourth of July, which had been the most eventful national holiday he had ever passed.

Gen. Meade has been accused of too great deliberation in his pursuit of the retreating Confederate commander. The most authoritative modern writers on both sides hold him blameless in this respect. As soon as it was made certain that the Confederate army was in retreat, Gregg was started in pursuit, and the infantry—now reduced to about 47,000 effectives—followed as speedily as the weather would permit.

## A Masterly Retreat.

There is little doubt that Meade was fully alive to the vital importance of striking the retreating army before it could get over the Potomac. But his wary opponent made all his efforts futile. Soon after he had ordered an advance of the Federal forces, on the morning of July 14, Meade found that Gen. Lee and his army were safe on the other side of the river.

The losses of both armies at Gettysburg were appalling. The revised returns of the Army of the Potomac show 3072 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5434 missing; total, 23,003. The corresponding returns for the army of Northern Virginia show 2592 killed, 12,709 wounded, 5150 missing; total 20,451. It is admitted that the returns for the Confederate side are not absolutely correct.

It was a battle in which the military honor of the defeated was not tarnished by the failure to win. It was indeed a failure which carried no discredit with it. At the points of contact the losers in the struggle were almost always the uppermost. On July 1, 18,000 Federal combatants were pitted against at least 25,000 Confederates, and were worsted. On the following day, Longstreet's 15,000 men overcame Sickles' 10,000, but were brought to a standstill when a larger force was brought up.

In many respects the Confederate advantage was unmistakable. Lee had much favorable ground for his artillery. His soldiers were all veterans. His troops were better organized. They were commanded by officers who had already given evidence of their ability.

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## New York's Safety Isles.

[New York Sun:] Almost every New Yorker is familiar with the safety islands that the traffic squad have roped off in the busiest street crossings of the city, and makes daily use of them as a matter of course. But to the visitor to the city, unused to the rush and crush of our sidewalks and to the constant flowing stream of automobiles and trucks, these little islands are indeed a place of refuge. All along Broadway the men with "the big mit" guard him from danger. At Fourteenth street, Twenty-third street, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, Longacre Square, Seventy-second street, and at many other dangerous crossings they have roped off an area which is eagerly sought by women and children.

To the person entering New York via any of the ferries along West street he is bewildered by the tides of various sorts which surge along that thoroughfare. In his attempt to cross he will come upon one of these little wooden platforms, which do dot the street as far north as Fourteenth street. There he seeks, with many others, refuge from the endless barrier of trucks, and awaits the signal of the policeman.

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Plain Truth  
and Simple.

*By Edward B. Warman, A. M.*

### The Law of Suggestion.

One of the most noticeable facts in life is the great difference in the capacity of various persons to make impressions and command obedience through suggestion. As men differ widely in their physical capacity, so do they in their psychical force. Some men may hurl missiles with greater force than others; so some may project their ideas with greater effect than others. One man may address a jury, and the effect of the speech is only soporific. Another lawyer addresses the same jury on the same subject, and immediately every man is alert, wide awake, and fully convinced that he is listening to the truth. The last speaker knew how to drive his thoughts like javelins; he knew how to suggest forcibly.

### Suggestive Therapeutics.

The healing ministry of Christ can be restored without injury to either the medical profession or intelligent Christianity, and without detraction from either the doctor or the church.

"Because the works of Christ were apparently a deviation from the known law of nature," said the late Dr. Hudson, "is no evidence whatever that they were beyond the pale of the law." Christ understood every impulse of the human soul. There was no phase of character that he did not read at a glance.

In the case of the man born blind, I do not believe that any learned theologian would contend that there was any efficacy in the ointment of the clay and the spittle, nor in the water of the pool of Siloam. These, however, were powerful conductors of suggestive force and psychological power.

The healing art, as practiced by Christ and His disciples, differed from the Emmanuel church, and some other modern methods in this regard—He knew no limitations and, knowing full well that a physician's diagnosis is not always infallible nor his judgment faultless, He did not ask for a physician's certificate as to the condition—organic or otherwise—but we are told that "He healed all manner of people." All that was required then; all that is required

now, is the implicit, unswerving, unfaltering faith in the inherent power—not an extraneous force. The gist of the whole matter lies in the law of suggestion which, in the hands of a skillful psychotherapist, sets in motion the energizing principle of the soul—the dynamic thought-force.

### Faith an Essential Element.

**J**ESUS OF NAZARETH was the first to define this necessary condition. "His whole career," said the late Dr. Hudson, "was demonstrative of the truth of His declaration. All the experimental researches of nineteen supervenient centuries have served to confirm and illustrate its truth. In that declaration he summed up the whole law of mental healing in that one word "Faith." That was the one mental condition on the part of the patient which He constantly insisted upon as essential to the exercise of the power. That it was essential was clearly evidenced by the fact that He could not succeed in healing the sick in His native city "because of their unbelief."

Note the faith of the woman who "pressed through the throng and but touched the hem of His garment and was instantly cured after having suffered many things of many physicians for twelve years, and had spent all she had, and was nothing better, but rather grew worse."

This is the record given by Mark; but Luke, being a physician, gives a different account and thereby avoids any reflection on the medical profession.

### Medical Men Accepting Psychotherapy.

**PSYCHOPATHIC** words are being established in many hospitals. Physicians still continue the study of the anatomy and physiology of the brain which, of course, is right and proper; but the progressive one no longer neglect the study of its functions. That mental activities are capable of producing chemical and anatomical change in our bodies is a demonstrable fact. It is also true that, while properly directed thoughts are always conducive to conditions of health, perverted mental conditions as certainly produce functional and organic disease. Doctors are gradually getting away from drug medication as they realize that no doctor knows with any degree of certainty the action of the drug or poison he administers. He simply prescribes as he was taught or as subsequent observation and experience dictate, and then awaits the effect. In the meantime the patient can thank his strong constitution for having survived the treatment. The more suggestion is used as an adjunct to medicine the more successful is the physician.

Leading men in the medical world are rapidly coming to the front and acknowledging the power of suggestion. Dr. Frederick Van Eaden of Holland, the Dutch author, poet and physician, said to a large audience in New York City: "I gave up the practice of medicine years ago for the more effective treatment of suggestion."

Dr. Sheldon Leavitt of Chicago says: "After a medical and surgical practice of more than twenty-five years, I affirm that ordinary methods cannot cure as many cases of organic disease as can psychotherapy, and that they are wholly unable to cope with nervous disorders by the strict use of customary remedies. Approved psychotherapy makes as free and intelligent use of ordinary hygienic measures as does medicine: they are common property."

It is usually claimed by orthodox medical men that psychotherapy does not avail in other than functional disorders; therefore is not to be commended in organic diseases. But Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, the well-known psychologist and neuropathist, says: "We recognize that every so-called functional disease has its organic basis, also."

**A Good Book.**

"HEALTH AND LONGEVITY THROUGH RATIONAL DIET." By Dr. Arnold Lorand, Physician to the Baths, Carlsbad, Austria. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 416 pages. Price \$2.50 net.

It is readily admitted by all dietitians that nutrition is essential to health. By nutrition is meant not merely food, but food possessed of nutritious value; therefore a correct knowledge of food values is indispensable.

Many books have been published on this subject, but we do not remember ever having seen any work along this line so thorough, so complete, so satisfying in its instructive features as the volume under consideration.

Dr. Lorand is not a mere theorist, but is thoroughly practical, having had an unusual opportunity to observe the harmful consequences of faulty nutrition during his many years of experience in the dietetic treatment of nearly every disorder to which flesh is heir, while he was practicing physician at Carlsbad—the greatest and the oldest of the world's health resorts.

This book is not to be read at one sitting, yet it is so intensely interesting to the seeker after health, and to the one who has health and wishes to retain it that he finds himself turning page after page quite loath to leave it.

Because we do not agree on every point does not make it any less valuable. It contains so much on which we do agree, it makes us well-nigh forget the differences and, instead, we are lost in admiration of the knowledge it contains, and the terse, concise and epigrammatic manner of expression.

There is no better way to bring the reader and the author together than to quote a few of the interesting and instructive features that are found throughout the volume.

In the first place, note the scope of the work as suggested by some of the chapters: "The Influence of Food Upon Man;" "The Fundamental Laws of Rational Feeding;" "The Injurious Modes of Feeding;" "The Good and Evil Effects of Various Food Substances;" "Vegetarianism, Its Advantages and Disadvantages;" "Hints for the Prevention of the Latter;" "The Practical Advantages of Rational Feeding;" "Hints for Those Obligated to Take Their Meals in a Restaurant;" "The Increased Activity of Certain Functions Brought About by Food;" "The Increased Muscular Power Resulting From a Suitable Diet;" "The Relationship of Food to Old Age and Longevity."

Says Dr. Lorand: "Man and beast are made what they are by their food and therefore, we are able by a deliberate choice of our food to influence our minds and bodies in the most favorable manner for the accomplishment of our best achievements. To bring about this result is the main object of our use of food."

In order that man shall thrive on his food, it must be varied and, above all, it must contain sufficient nitrogen; i.e., albumin—though not too much, or it may prove injurious. When, however, the diet contains too little thereof, it is much more harmful. We see this in the Hindus, who live mainly upon rice and millet. They, as well as the majority of the Japanese people, who also feed almost exclusively on rice, and likewise the Chinese and Malays, are all thin; and since the nitrogen is not sufficiently represented in their nourishment, they very rarely grow tall, with the possible exception of the Manchus, who resort to a rather richer nitrogenous diet. Stout people are almost never seen among the vegetarian negro tribes, who also remain lean, while, on the contrary, the negroes living on a mixed diet in the United States often show a considerable abdominal development.

"While the nations living principally upon rice and other foods equally poor in nitrogen are lacking in energy and initiative, they possess another characteristic in which they surpass other nations; viz., their untiring capacity for work. When a meat eater has a heavy load to carry, he soon becomes overheated, perspires and very soon grows tired. It is quite otherwise with the carbohydrate-eating vegetarian. The ability to work is maintained through combustion of the carbohydrates, and the vegetarians are able to continue certain kinds of work, such as marching, rowing, etc., much longer than meat eaters, without being so "fatigued."

We quote thus largely on the diet question because of the great interest and controversy regarding the subject. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the vegetarian diet is best adapted to those requiring continued endurance; the meat, or rather the mixed diet for very laborious work for a short period.

Attention is called to the doctor's idea of "the injurious effects of drinking water

poor in lime." He claims that "soft water is used, many men are capable of the military service; the measurements, too, are smaller, and scurvy is very prevalent."

This is rather a startling discovery strikes us that the absence of the water and can be fully supplied (essary) by the lime in the foods containing that element—yolk of egg, spinach being very rich in lime and phosphorus. The doctor positively recommends drinking of hard water; therefore, have no more complaint in regard to the Los Angeles River water.

The doctor says: "When we cure or prevent anemia we should avoid taking expensive medicaments and official preparations of iron, eat such food as spinach, yolk of eggs, beef, apples, cherries, almonds, lentils, turnips, peas, potatoes, grapes, etc." To this the doctor heartily agrees.

Here is another disputable question seems no nearer solution than sodium chloride is an absolutely nutrient salt. Herbivorous animals see a veritable mania for it; and is visible in a cow stable, for instance hang up a large piece of salt if you see the cows licking all manner of objects in search of it. Sheep, goats and stand the bad weather better in the fields if sufficient salt is given in their food. The diet of these animals contains a large amount of potash and Bunge has shown that when sodium has been ingested in vegetable food soda is withdrawn from the blood in consequence; this must then be made up in the food. Thus, in eating potash require a great deal of common salt as they contain much potash and very little soda. The passage of a large amount of salt, however, is not at all injurious to the kidneys, as they may be injured by soda. Thus, the excess of salt may be taken in small quantities, daily, and the kidneys are healthy."

There is much sound reasoning in this chapter regarding a one-sided diet of animal or vegetable. The author says as to the doctor's recommendation of drinking of water—too much is also, regarding the drinking of water during meals.

Cheese is highly spoken of, as being: "As a food it possesses a nutritive value of any, and is the most albumin, exceeding in the meat and the most nourishing of the vegetable foods. If an adult eats a day, one-half kilo (one pound) of rich cheese, one-half litre (one pint) of milk, a large piece of white sufficient butter for the latter, he gets a full ration; and there is probably no of nourishment which is more and less injurious for the various parts of the body. Cheese, notwithstanding its nutritive content, does not load the system with uric acid, nor does it hurt the kidneys or the liver, if the kind is too old."

The remarks on milk diet and the drinking of raw milk have been sterilized or Pasteurized for the purpose of careful reading.

The author, evidently, is judging from the following: "The subject of these lines to prove that a vegetarian diet, when continued a long time, is a very unhealthy and a poor mode of nourishment. I have known a strict vegetarian who did not thrive and thin. There cannot possibly be a scientific basis for such an assertion of living. The most important source of energy in our foods, the albumen, is very slightly represented, and the indigested amount a considerable percentage in the intestines owing to the assimilation."

The diet especially recommended by the author is the "milk-egg-vegetable diet," which he calls "the milk-egg-vegetable diet," and which he says is "the best adapted for man." Of this diet the author discourses interestingly and convincingly.

The book is a valuable acquisition to any library. It is a veritable masterpiece, and should be at hand for reference.

Vigorously yours  
EDWARD R.

20

[788]

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...drinking water

poor in lime." He claims that "when soft water is used, many men are found capable of the military service; the measurements, too, are smaller, and eczema is very prevalent."  
This is rather a startling declaration, strikes us that the absence of the lime in the water and can be fully supplied (if necessary) by the lime in the foods containing that element—yolk of egg, spinach, being very rich in lime and phosphorus. The doctor positively recommends drinking of hard water; therefore we have no more complaint in regard to Los Angeles River water.  
The doctor says: "When we want to cure or prevent anemia we should, instead of taking expensive medicaments and official preparations of iron, eat such food as spinach, yolk of eggs, beef, apples, cherries, almonds, lentils, strawberries, potatoes, grapes, etc." To this he heartily agrees.  
Here is another disputable question: seems no nearer solution than ever: sodium chloride is an absolutely indispensable nutrient salt. Herbivorous animals possess a veritable mania for it; and it is visible in a cow stable, for instance, hang up a large piece of salt if one goes to see the cows licking all manner of objects in search of it. Sheep, also, and stand the bad weather better in the fields if sufficient salt is given in their food. The diet of these animals contains a large amount of potash salts. Bunge has shown that when much potash has been ingested in vegetable foods, soda is withdrawn from the blood in consequence; this must then be made up in the food. Thus, in eating potatoes require a great deal of common salt, they contain much potash and very little sodium. The passage of a large amount of salt, however, is not at all good for kidneys, as they may be injured by it. Thus, the excess of salt may injure kidneys, but it has no injurious action taken in small quantities, daily, and the kidneys are healthy.  
There is much sound reasoning in a chapter regarding a one-sided diet, animal or vegetable. The same may be said as to the doctor's remarks on drinking of water—too much or too little, also, regarding the drinking or not during meals.  
Cheese is highly spoken of, as it is: "As a food it possesses the nutritive value of any, and also contains most albumin, exceeding, in this respect, the meat and the most nourishing vegetable foods. If an adult takes, a day, one-half kilo (one pound, plus) of rich cheese, one-half litre (one pint) of milk, a large piece of white butter, sufficient butter for the latter, he will be in a full ration; and there is probably no food of nourishment which is more wholesome and less injurious for the various organs of the body. Cheese, notwithstanding its nutritive content, does not lead to the formation of uric acid, nor does it irritate kidneys or the liver, if the kind used is too old."  
The remarks on milk diet, and especially the drinking of raw milk instead of sterilized or Pasteurized form are of careful reading.  
The author, evidently, is not a vegetarian judging from the following: "It is the object of these lines to prove that a vegetarian diet, when continued for a long time, is a very unhealthful and dangerous mode of nourishment. I have seen a strict vegetarian who did not know the difference between a healthy and an unhealthy diet. There cannot possibly be a scientific basis for such an erroneous opinion of living. The most important principle in preventing the little pauper in our foods, the albumin, is very slightly represented, and of the food it amounts a considerable portion is in the intestines owing to the direction of the diet."  
The diet especially recommended is what he calls "the milk-egg-vegetable diet best adapted for man." Of this diet the author discourses briefly, interestingly and convincingly.  
The book is a valuable acquisition to any library. It is a veritable mine of information, and should be at hand for reference.  
Vigorously yours,  
EDWARD B. WARD

such. But with the preliminary cleansing of the intestines, the mastering of the fever, and the effecting of a free, full sweat—care being taken that there is no after exposure—the disease is not likely to develop new and dangerous complications.  
"There should never be worry over the fact that a child's appetite fails at such times. An occasional small glass of orange juice will usually be acceptable to the little sufferer. Thin corn-meal gruel with cream, lamb broth, a baked potato, and other such light and harmless foods may be given as the appetite returns.  
"Pet animals should never be admitted to the sick room. It is within the range of possibilities that the disease from which the child is suffering may, in some form, attack the little animal. If it does not, the little animal may still be the means of carrying the germs to some perfectly well person.  
"Let it also be remembered that grown persons are not necessarily immune from the diseases of children, and that when attacked, they usually suffer much more serious complications than do the little ones.  
"Another thing, good parents. Do not expose your children unnecessarily to any disease, under the impression that it is best for them to 'catch' it and 'have it over with.' The disease which may be passed through safely and easily by one child may carry off the next one in a few days."  
**Side of Tongue Paralyzed.**  
Private Robert Jeffery, Co. F, New York Volunteers, was wounded at Pittsburgh, July 3, 1863. He was lying on his breast with his head raised, when the ball struck him on the front of the nose, on a line with the internal canthus, fracturing the nasal bones, and passing downward through the left antrum, the hard palate, and the left side of the tongue opposite the last molar tooth, came out on the left side of the neck, opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage. The wound bled freely, and several spicules of bone were removed. Simple dressings were applied, the mouth was frequently washed with a solution of borax. He improved rapidly under this treatment, and by August 1 the wound of entrance had entirely closed, occluding the left nostril. The wound through the hard palate had diminished in size, leaving a fistulous opening communicating with the left antrum; that of the tongue had cicatrized, and was adherent to the side of the jaw by false adhesions, and traumatic paralysis was so well marked that in attempting to protrude the tongue it was strongly drawn to the left side; his articulation was slightly impaired. He was discharged January 19, 1864, with but slight deformity considering the nature of the injury.  
**Dead Men's Organs Cured the Living.**  
The horrors of war may be considerably modified if by using organs of men who have been killed the lives of other men may be saved. That this can be done appears to have been successfully demonstrated during the recent Balkan war. According to a letter received by George F. Vielt of Norfolk, Va., from M. Cremedias, a young Greek who left Norfolk with a number of his countrymen to fight against the Turks, the opportunity of the war was improved by Dr. Valois Damien of Paris to perform some remarkable surgical experiments. According to Cremedias, Dr. Damien brought with him from Paris ninety wealthy patients suffering with diseased kidneys and other organs, and established an invalid camp at Philates, a small town fifteen miles from Janina. Commanders of the divisions at the front were given orders to send Dr. Damien all recently-killed soldiers that he needed. The experiments then commenced. Upon the receipt of a dead body the doctor and his assistants proceeded to transfer the healthy and still living organs desired from the corpse to the body of one of his patients. Old men on the verge of the grave from Bright's disease had the source of their trouble removed and the healthy organs of some strong man put in their place. These transfers are said to have included no less than three of the vital bodily organs and numerous smaller operations, in which forty were a complete success, while there was only a loss of ten out of the ninety.  
The success of these experiments indicates the possibilities there may be in saving the lives of desperately wounded sol-

diers by grafting from the bodies of other soldiers who have been killed  
...  
**Control of One's Pulsebeats.**  
[London Standard:] A man recently exhibited himself in London, who, it is said, gave "an extraordinary demonstration of phenomenal muscle manipulation and stopping the beating of the heart" before members of the medical profession in London. "By years of hard work, careful study and immense concentration of mind," the athlete in question "can manipulate his muscles to an extent never before deemed possible in medical history," says the report. Many men have by exercises developed enormous muscles, but they have been invisible and remained firm to the touch even when relaxed. But this athlete can relax his muscles to such an extent that "by shaking his arm he can make the biceps quiver like reeds shaken by the wind." More than this, he can stop the beating of his heart for more than twenty seconds, and retard or accelerate his pulse at will, thereby defying the laws of nature. There is no authentic case of this feat ever having been accomplished before. In the second of the photographs published the flesh has been drawn tightly into the throat and up under the jaws by muscular contraction, "all being as solid as a block of marble." In another the muscles of the neck are made distinct. Still another shows unusual manipulation of the abdomen. The athlete "can draw in his stomach to an extraordinary degree, and also protrude it as much in the opposite direction."  
It is also claimed that this performer can remain under water from six to eight minutes, and that he can live for a protracted time when buried.  
...  
**Breathes Through Glass Tubes.**  
[New York Tribune:] By a device so unusual that it seemed to the surgeons and physicians who witnessed it more like a feat of legerdemain than one of the most modern operations, Dr. James H. Kenyon has sustained the life of a supposedly fatally injured boy for the last ten days, and brought him through to what is now predicted will be a complete recovery.  
The child is John Burkert, 7 years old. The boy was run down by a team, and was rushed to Fordham Hospital in a dying condition. The house surgeons who examined the small patient saw that he was in need of instant attention, and rushed him into an operating-room for examination. A glance was sufficient to tell them that the case, from their point of view, was hopeless. The wheels of the heavy wagon had crushed in the little fellow's breast, breaking the collar bone and driving a fractured rib in at such an angle that it had punctured one of the lungs. The surgeons busied themselves doing the few things the case suggested, but agreed that within ten minutes the boy would be dead.  
Just then a group of surgeons and physicians who had been attending a clinic at Fordham University passed through the hospital, and Dr. Kenyon, who had been giving the lecture, was among them. He entered the operating-room, looked at the boy and then turned to the surgeons.  
"He'll not die," he remarked coolly. "Bring me a quart bottle and some glass tubes."  
As attendants ran to carry out the order and the astonished surgeons grouped themselves around, Dr. Kenyon slipped into a surgeon's apron and gloves. As soon as the appliances arrived he filled the bottle half-full of water and inserted one of the glass tubes in such fashion that its lower end remained in the water.  
Dr. Kenyon made an incision between the fourth and fifth ribs, lifting the broken rib out of the lung in which it was imbedded and inserting the tube whose other end remained in the water. The second tube was then connected with the uninjured lung and the broken breastbone set. By means of the tubes the uninjured lung received its capacity of air, while the other, cut off by the volume of water, remained closed.  
The boy lived throughout the night, and the following day showed symptoms of improvement. The tubes were removed and replaced regularly, and Dr. Kenyon visited the small patient daily. The improvement continued, until a few days ago an examination showed that the broken ribs and collar bone were healing fast and

that the injured lung was almost free of congestion. Thursday the tube was removed, and the child's recovery is now only a matter of days.  
...  
**Girl Changed From Imbecility to Brightness.**  
[New Orleans Times Democrat:] From a state of imbecility 8-year-old Loise Belle Hagen of Natalbany, La., admitted to the Charity Hospital on April 1, is being gradually transformed into a bright little child. The cure, accomplished by careful dieting and massage, is one of the most remarkable ever effected in the institution. Two months ago she could not say a word. Her condition mystified physicians. Although it was believed that pressure on the brain was responsible, it was decided to try every other known method of treatment before resorting to an operation. Improvement was slow, but apparent almost from the start.  
First signs of mental activity were noticed two weeks after she was admitted. The blank stare with which she gazed at those who addressed her began to disappear and later she commenced taking interest in her surroundings. Now she has begun to play with other children in the ward. Thursday afternoon she took her first ride in the bus provided for the children able to enjoy outings in the park.  
Already she is learning to talk, and in a few months it is believed she will have as large a vocabulary as her command as other children of her age. Pressure on the brain, which is believed to have affected her mind, has been entirely relieved and soon she will be able to return, a changed child, to her home.  
...  
**Eyesight Restored by Prayer.**  
[Cincinnati Enquirer:] While kneeling in prayer Sunday morning in the chapel of the City Infirmary Joseph T. Miller, aged 57, who had been blind for years, suddenly regained his sight. When Miller entered the infirmary six years ago he did not relax his efforts to have his sight restored. He plodded from the office of one eye specialist to another in the hope that the film of darkness could be removed from his sightless eyes. Physician after physician, however, turned the blind man away with the statement that medical skill could avail him nothing, classing his case as a hopeless one.  
Heavy at heart Sunday morning as he was led to his pew in the chapel, Miller knelt down and fervently prayed that he be permitted to die or have his vision restored.  
As the words dropped from his lips the heavy mist that had so long hung before his eyes was suddenly dispelled and the sunlight, shining through the stained chapel windows, entered his eyes. The shaft of light caused Miller to experience a sensation which he had not felt for many years and he instinctively threw his hands over his eyes to shield them from the unaccustomed glare.  
The next moment he realized what had happened, and loudly exclaimed that God had given him back his sight, and while still on his knees he offered up thanks for the prompt response to his prayer.  
Monday morning Miller had fully recovered his sight, and spent several hours reading the newspaper. He was greatly touched when he read of the death of Dr. Forchheimer, whom he had known personally.  
...  
**Poultry and Infantile Paralysis.**  
[St. Louis Globe Democrat:] Warning against the fly as the most common cause of infantile paralysis was given by Dr. E. W. Saunders of St. Louis, in an address before the Missouri Medical Association. Dr. Saunders traced a connection between infantile paralysis and the raising of poultry, and gave this as an explanation why the disease is more prevalent in country and suburban districts than in the crowded part of a city.  
While experiments were not complete, he said, he was confident final tests would demonstrate a connection between "limber neck" in fowls and infantile paralysis. His theory is that flies carry the germs of infantile paralysis from the carcasses of fowls and possibly from the carcasses of hogs and dogs to food. This contaminated food is eaten by children and infantile paralysis results.



# Jaunt Through Mexico

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE.)

have shouted as fervently for Diaz or Madero as we were now prepared to shout for El Colorado and his "cause." Then we offered him food, but he declined and ordered his men to prepare supper at some distance from our camp.

"But will you not be seated and tell us something of the conditions of the country?" I asked, wondering if this soft-spoken fellow were the veritable "Red" Lopez of fearful repute.

"We are fighting for political freedom," he said, sitting opposite us by the fire; "for equal rights and the division of the land. The agrarian question has long been of the foremost importance in Mexico, and even Don Porfirio realized that the time was coming when the overlords of the great haciendas would have to make some concessions to the countless thousands of men, women and children who work, rot and die that the master and his family may live in luxury befitting kings. It is said, and perhaps truly, that the land is held by fewer than 7000 men, while the other 14,993,000 are virtually their slaves. One may find, here and there, a small rancho, where a poor man has struggled and made a home, but it is the exception. The sweltering millions have no ghost of a chance to acquire even a foot of ground, if they toil a lifetime; so we, the poor, have risen against the government to redress the wrongs of the oppressed and settle once and for all time the agrarian question.

"The methods of Madero are too slow," he went on, the wild light of the anarchist gleaming in his eyes, "even if he be faithful to the trust that we, the people, have reposed in him; and I, for one, am beginning to doubt his honesty, for he has broken many pledges and put into places of power all the members of his family. They control the treasury, everything, and have assumed greater power than Don Porfirio ever had. And Madero is weak and inefficient. Pouff!" He subsided and leisurely rolled a cigarette. He had the face of a martyr, a bandit and a dreamer, all in one.

We hastened to agree with him, and then Molly ventured to speak. "If any of your men have been wounded, señor," she said, "we shall be glad to be of service."

## Attended the Wounded.

"Caramba!" El Colorado said, springing up quickly and running up the canyon. We followed with medicine cases, bandages and rolls of cotton.

A sickening hour passed. More than a third of the men had open wounds, some of which they had not even attempted to bandage. They sat stolidly through the ordeal of cleansing and binding, never wincing, although the pain must have been intense. Once when I poured a 20 per cent. solution of carbolic acid into a ghastly wound in a man's shoulder, he laughed immoderately to conceal his suffering. The sickening odor of iodoform permeated the canyon, and as Molly and I scrubbed our hands after the revolting ordeal, she said: "So far, so good, Amy; but the night cometh."

"Fear not, Fat Girl," I said lightly, though I was far from fearless myself.

When we went to our tent we agreed that Molly was to watch until midnight while I slept; then I would watch until morning; or if anyone attempted to enter the tent, we would fire in every direction as long as our cartridges lasted. "I shall sell my life dearly," Molly said, with a firm, set mouth and puckered brow, as she sat on her cot while I lay down, fully dressed and pistol in hand.

The next thing I knew it was dawn and I had slept nine solid hours. Molly was breathing deeply on her cot, but when I awakened her, she indignantly denied that she had done more than close her eyes; that she had watched through the night; she couldn't have slept for a million dollars and hadn't had the heart to waken me; and she always stuck to her story.

El Colorado sent two of his best men with us, according to his promise, and after bidding him and his men adios, with many flattering expressions, we mounted our mules and rode away, ascending the steep Sahuayan Mountain, then down to the mine of the same name and later reached the little town near the river. The place was deserted, save for three old men. They begged us for some sugar and coffee and we gave them what we could spare in exchange for a few eggs. The rebels had raided the

place repeatedly, they told us; alas! sad days had fallen upon the once prosperous mining town; but they would not complain, for El Colorado had told them that he was out to redress their wrongs; and El Colorado was a true patriot and a gentleman. To be sure, he had asked them to contribute to the "cause," even to their last cow, but patriots must eat and good times were sure to come soon.

We passed to the north of the great Pilar del Socorro and the glove-shaped Pilar de la Cienega and ascended to the heights above the Templar mine, from which we caught a glimpse of the Moris River far, far below, amidst tropical flowering vines and many thorny bushes; then from the magnificent forest, with white violets, wind-flowers, red and white gillias, and flaming dahlias, we descended into the canyon of La Trompa. We crossed and recrossed the dazzling stream and there was a great whirling of wings overhead—those of brightly-hued parrots, screeching chachalacas, or mountain grouse, bold butcher-birds and many brilliant cardinal birds. It was good to be among the banana groves again, as we approached La Trompa, and farther down oranges, lemons, figs and other semi-tropical and tropical fruit gladdened our weary eyes.

## The Mozos Again.

The canyon widened considerably as the "hot country" was reached. The houses were strung along for two miles on the north side for coolness, and the people came running out, wild-eyed and wondering to see us alive and well, for the mozos had reached the place the night before, telling a wonderful tale of their own prowess when we had been attacked by El Colorado and his band of rebels; but they could not hold out, two mere lads, and so they had, quite naturally, having an old father and mother to support, saved themselves, as was clearly their duty; while Molly and I had been left reluctantly on our fate.

We assured the boys that they had done quite the correct thing, for had we not decided to be all things to all men while in Mexico? Then, again, mozos were not to be picked up every day and we wanted them to pilot us back to La Dura a little later.

Only women, children and a few old men were left at La Trompa. All the able-bodied men were away, fighting for the "cause." They were sure to win and then all would be rich and happy. We agreed with them, and after partaking of the hospitality of the principal owner of the great ranch of San Jose de la Trompa, and stopping a few minutes at every house along the trail, we reached our own deserted houses just before dusk. They were built a hundred feet apart, but the mines were high in the Sierra to the south, four miles distant. In winter we had lived at La Junta and in summer at the mines.

## Indians Eager for News.

We had left an old Pima Indian in charge of the houses and found nothing taken. The old man was so dazed at our sudden appearance that he could hardly speak for hours; but the next morning he, as well as our visitors from the ranch above, eagerly asked questions about existing conditions in Mexico. Had their troops really crossed the border and taken Texas? And was it true that this victory was to be followed up by taking California, Arizona and New Mexico, in fact, all the territory to the north of the Rio Grande that had once been Mexican soil? Was Madero already dividing the great estates among the poor? These and a hundred other questions were answered as tactfully as we could, taking care to air our own views not at all.

We had intended to remain only a fortnight at La Junta, but the Pima boys begged for a month with the old folks and there were no other mozos to be had for love or money. We put in our time in packing our pottery, blankets, books and curios, in receiving visitors and paying calls to our kind-hearted neighbors. Then, when we could persuade old Pedro, our house mozo, the two Indian boys and one or two of the old men to accompany us, we hunted in the barrancas that led into the vast chasm of the Rio Mayo. Night after night we lay near the river, partly covered with brush, and awaited the coming of the "tigres" which had been eating calves with alarming frequency about La Trompa. The rainy season was not yet at hand and most of the water holes had dried up. The animals had to come to the river to drink. One morning just as dawn was breaking, Molly

poked me gently with her rifle and, sitting up, I saw a magnificent jaguar come down the trail with catlike tread and go down to the river. We fired simultaneously and with a terrible roar the creature turned and made for us. Two more shots and she rolled in the sand on the river bank, dead. She was the finest specimen of Fells onca ever shot in La Trompa district and measured nine feet and nine inches from tip to tip. We subsequently shot two other jaguars near the same spot, but they were much younger and smaller, although the skins were magnificent, with the true tiger markings on the heads.

## Plenty of Game.

There were deer in the pine forest to the north and our rifles supplied us with venison, also with quail, doves and other small game. Wild turkeys were seldom seen and were the most difficult of all game to secure. We never shot any, but the Pima boys succeeded in trapping two. They weighed thirty-two and thirty-four pounds when dressed, and the meat was white and very tender. The greatest sport of all, however, was hunting wild pigs, which in Northern Sonora are called by the Piman word taquachi. They are slightly different from the javelin of Northwestern Mexico and Texas and from the animal called peccary in South Africa. The fur is very thick, long and soft, the tail is ten to fourteen inches in length and perfectly bare, with markings not unlike a diamond-backed rattlesnake, in some cases. The average weight is about thirty-two pounds. Their sharp tusks are from two to three inches in length. The flesh is strong but tender.

The place where they are found in the greatest abundance is in a savage canyon a day's travel from La Junta, to the north, over the steepest trails that I have ever seen in Mexico or elsewhere. We rode but little and made camp on the Mesa Capulin, a lovely spot where wild cherry trees, similar to the northern "choke" cherry, had supplanted all other growth. The trees were covered with snowy blossoms, and there was plenty of water in the springs. We ate under a lovely tree and set the alarm clock for three in the morning. Hastily making coffee and frying bacon, we breakfasted before dawn, took a large package of luncheon, drinking cups and all the weapons we had assembled at La Trompa and made our way down the steep escarpment and into the savage canyon. The usual way of getting the little taquachis to come out of their lairs is to scatter about fresh meat, for which they will fight each other to the death. The Pima boys had killed a deer the day previous. This was cut into small pieces and, while the rest of the party entrenched themselves in a small cavern above the stream, one of the boys started up the canyon, scattering meat and firing his revolver. The taquachis seemed to spring from the very earth, so numerous were they. They pounced upon the fresh meat, fighting frantically for the last morsel. Then, as they came tearing down the canyon, about fifty of them, the three men and boys went forth to meet them with their long, sharp machetes.

The faces of the five Indians were aglow with pleasure, for killing taquachis with knives was the sport that they enjoyed above all others; and it had been agreed that Molly and I from the cave were not to fire unless told to do so. The knives were thrust this way and that, with unerring aim, and many of the little creatures were run through and through; but they were too many for the boys and they ran for the cave, calling on us to fire. We aimed unerringly and brought down one after another, but still they came on madly, smelling the meat that was yet in the cave; and just as they were almost upon us the Indians seized their weapons and fired, killing five, and the rest stopped, made as if to come on and then ran up the canyon. Again the boy scattered meat up the trail and again came the taquachis, this time augmented by at least twenty more; and more and more kept coming until it seemed as if there were a million of them. The Indians slashed to right and to left with sharp knives, retreating toward the cave as they fought and calling to us to fire. Again the Indians seized their weapons and we poured shot into them until they seemed to have had enough of the fierce game, and the remnant of the drove, about twenty, made for their lairs among the rocks and caves.

One of the men and both of the boys had been wounded slightly about the ankles and knees, and although they were eager to

continue the sport, Molly and I told them to stop for an hour and let their wounds bound. Then more came along the trail and out came more of taquachis. The Indians made for their knives and, although the creatures fought fiercely with their tusks, they were left dead on the stream; and as the day was drawing a close, we decided to return to our camp the next morning. The ninety-seven carcasses in the canyon were the best day's sport they had ever had, the Indians said.

Early the next morning a heavy storm arose and put an end to our trip for the time, as the taquachis were induced to fight in damp weather. Without News from Home.

The Pima boys delayed on and another and as no other news was to be had, we were forced to remain at La Junta through March and April. No letters nor papers and no news of what was going on in other parts of Mexico. Now and then a post came in, telling wonderful tales of the twelve Federals and bandits in the Chihuahua, mostly the product of imagination.

We made several trips into the along Rio Mayo, where we killed bobcats, a red fox and several deer, and, on returning over a high trail to the Indian village of Guadalupe, Pimas killed a splendid mountain sheep.

This is an ideal country, but one must go far from the beaten trails, know the barrenness of the land, or take efficient guides. The average native is too lazy to hunt, and it is rarely that a stranger can best of game in the wild. Between Sahuayan and the desert from east to west and from the country bordering on the north. The hunting of the jaguar and the especially exciting in the section of Mexico.

The first week in May, by and promises, we induced them to start out with us for La Junta, the same trails as before; and a few scares, the trip was deemed experiences. La Dura was still of rebels, Madero and Huerta had been shot and Huerta had been in control of the Federal army, and bands of predatory troops all who fell into their hands was suspended, and we had a nation, that of remaining in the little pueblo, where the rebel bands were coming and going. But a few days the road was repaired and a bridge for Guaymas. Twice the bridge was laid by burnt bridges could be put in place, and bullets were fired into the air. We lay flat on the floor and only two of the party had slight wounds. We saw no more of the coach which we had seen that many more were passing, was good enough for the crew we looked out but little. The crew was laying a "mixed Yaquis and Mexicans" the train and offered them got up enough courage to photograph them. Luis Ben, a quail chief, was in command. A few days later at the longings intact, we found our husbands, stating their way to Arizona; we had haste to replenish our supplies and buy some tan-and-

**Fined for Smiling.** [Washington Star:] A hooves one to be careful people from death. A while taking an evening hanging from a tree. The rope, and by taking the brought the would-be scousness. His act of warded with summons the rescue so carelessly on bruises on the body ground. The court was liable under article trian code, which enacting another through must pay a fine and

**The Saving.** that bloomed but y gathered to its lips the, is strewn upon the men profane and stor

and yours cannot bu light the evil seasons their gladness gardens under cheeks with te the flowers fade with all from vine and life the spring and doe broken grief and with

that burn across t been but kinder than w and the bloom and bran ends to farther sands

er symbols come and whiler gifts shall vie w soul in faith may gre are outlive earth's cir —[Ivan Swift, in In



# Products of the Poets and Humorists.

## LITTLE POEMS.

### Memory's Voices.

Memory's voices sweep o'er me,  
Heart with longing is filled,  
The dear voices  
Long years have been stilled.  
Those that live forever,  
In the heart is their home,  
No place e'er can sever  
That was once all their own.

JENNIE L. MARTIN.

### The Colossus.

Two hemispheres—  
Covered over men;  
Mean joy or tears—  
Word e'er matched my pen;  
Such power held—  
Men say, was just—  
My pride was felled  
Had I gained but dust!

The best of earth  
Wrought it to my will,  
Well, through all its girth,  
Just the hunter's kill;  
I made men dance—  
My pay the while!  
My last, long glance  
Did I see not vile?

Two hemispheres;  
Covered to the sky;  
Other cheers nor jeers  
Reach me, there on high,  
When I fell, so vast—  
With the age's rust—  
Not freed at last  
From that which slaved me—dust!

—[Denver Republican.]

### May of a Suffragette.

Think we ought to vote—don't  
Mind the ballot, that is true.  
Mind the booths with flags and  
Mind the voting parties, too.

Think I'd rather go to shows  
And meetings where discussion  
George what he thinks about the  
About it all—he knows—he

That George just hates a suf-  
frage love, he never saw one yet  
Good looking, or with any style,  
Woman's sphere's the home, you

He said, I'd give up the thing  
Not the sweetest diamond ring.  
His arguments are simply fine,  
Approved to woman's balloting.

—[Walter G. Doty, in Puck.]

### The Saving.

That bloomed yesterday  
Gathered to its lips the dew  
Is strewn upon the way  
And profane and storms abuse.

And yours cannot but choose  
The evil seasons set;  
Their gladness gardens lose,  
Under cheeks with tears are wet.

The flowers fade with pain  
From vines and life alike;  
The spring and deeper rain  
Brought the would-be suicide  
Grief and withered spike.

That burns across the heart  
The rescue so carelessly as to  
Bruises on the body when it  
And the bloom and branch apart,  
To farther sands will blow.

Other symbols come and go,  
Other gifts shall vie with chance;  
One in faith may grow  
One outlive earth's circumstance.

—[Ivan Swift, in Independent.]

## The Wicked World.

It's a wicked old world, I've heard you say,  
A wicked old world, and I'll agree  
That trouble and sorrow block the way,  
And the sunshine is often hard to see.  
It's a wicked old world, but tell me, son,  
Are you trying to make it a better one?

Are you adding your sigh to the mournful  
chant,  
Or are you lifting a song of cheer?  
Are you lending your voice to the tone of  
cant,  
Or are you scattering sunshine here?  
It's a wicked old world—but the work you've  
done,  
Has it helped to make it a better one?

Did the word you spoke tend to stop the  
tears?  
Did your hand raise some one who chanced  
to fall?  
Did the hope you preached put an end to  
fears?  
Did you rush to aid when you heard the  
call?

It's a wicked old world, alas! my son,  
But have you made it a better one?  
—[Louis E. Thayer, in Youth's Companion.]

## The Faery Well.

Come with me, and let's renew,  
At the well of Dreams-come-true,  
Old beliefs that build their towers  
Of the wilding ferns and flowers,  
Where the magic childhood knew  
Dances with a faery crew.

Where again we may forget  
Grief and loss and old regret,  
Tears and time and work and worry,  
Chapters in life's ancient story,  
In that tale of toil and fret  
On which still our eyes are set.

Oh, to find again the rose,  
Gladness, in the "let's suppose!"  
Wonder, never then a stranger!  
Daring, with the eyes of danger!  
And the dreams, that beauty knows,  
Conquering earth's mortal foes!

Oh, the far-off faery ways,  
Leading back to other days!  
Far away from melancholy,  
And the cities built of folly,  
To that well where magic stays,  
Dancing with the fauns and fays.

—[Madison Cawein, in New York Sun.]

## The Free Lance.

I am the free lance of the plain—  
I ride where'er I will;  
I've faced the sunshine and the rain  
On many a distant hill;  
I've punched the cow in all the States  
Where cows are won't to grow,  
And many men I hail as mates  
Wherever I may go.

It's home where'er my saddle falls—  
I seek no downy bed;  
Out where the distant lobo calls  
My blanket couch is spread.  
I am the free lance of the plain—  
No chains shall bind me fast;  
A rover of the sagebrush main—  
A free lance to the last!

—[Denver Republican.]

## Laugh It Off.

Are you worried in a fight?  
Laugh it off.  
Are you cheated of your right?  
Laugh it off.  
Don't make tragedy of trifles,  
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—  
Laugh it off.

Does your work get into kinks?  
Laugh it off.  
Are you near all sorts of brinks?  
Laugh it off.  
If it's sanity you're after,  
There's no recipe like laughter—  
Laugh it off.

—[Henry Rutherford Elliott.]

## Louder.

He rose to speak, and as he rose  
No man on earth was prouder;  
But those who listened heard  
One oft-repeated, hateful word—  
Or so he thought it—"LOUDER!"  
—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

## HUMOR.

[Puck:] The Inventor: That machine  
can do the work of ten men.  
Visitor: Goodness! My wife ought to  
have married it!

[Boston Transcript:] The Pessimist: The  
best luck any man can have is never to  
have been born; but that seldom happens  
to anyone.

[Harper's Weekly:] Customer: Show  
me the thinnest thing you've got in sum-  
mer underwear.  
Saleslady: Mary Jones, over there.

[Ideal Power:] A group of visitors was  
going through the county jail and a burly  
negro trusty was called to open doors for  
the visitors.  
"How do you like it in here?" one of the  
women asked.  
"Like it, ma'am? If evah Ah gets out o'  
heah Ah'll go so fer from here it'll take  
nine dollahs to sen' me a postal card."

[Chicago Daily News:] Guide: Why  
did you keep on a-shootin' at me arter I  
hollered an' tole you I wasn't a deer, hey?  
What made you do that?  
Hunter: How did I know but you was  
lying?

[Sketch:] The Little Girl (a stranger):  
My papa's an airynut. Your little boy says  
his is an airynut, too. Please, is he?  
Bobby's Sister (gently): No, dear; his  
papa is an angel.  
Bobby (triumphantly): There, didn't I  
tell you he was a flying-man?

[Harper's Weekly:] "That's just like  
Jim," said the widow, wearily, after a flap-  
ping curtain had knocked over the urn in  
which all that was mortal of her cremated  
husband had been placed and spread its  
contents on the floor. "Always dropping  
his ashes everywhere!"

[Boston Post:] Saddlee: A man can  
hardly wed now unless he can show the  
girl two licenses.  
Denston: Two licenses?  
Saddlee: Yes—marriage and automo-  
bile.

[Washington Star:] "My theory," said  
the eminent student, "is that the Venus of  
Milo was holding her drapery up with one  
of those lost arms."

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germs of putrefaction which inhabit the intes-  
tinal tract. Ninety per cent. of diseases of man-  
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your whole body. HOT BATHS cure rheumatism,  
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"I see," replied the man who knows  
nothing whatever of art; "and signaling  
for a taxicab with the other."

[Aero and Hydro:] Boy: I want to  
buy some paper.  
Dealer: What kind of paper?  
Boy: You'd better give me fly paper. I  
want to make a kite.

[Oregonian:] Some 203 students at  
Princeton admitted having kissed girls.  
The others, no doubt, perjured themselves  
like gentlemen.

[Cincinnati Times-Star:] "Bang!" went  
the rifles at the maneuvers. "Oo-oo!"  
screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous,  
surprised little scream. She stepped back-  
ward into the arms of a young man.  
"Oh!" said she, blushing, "I was fright-  
ened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."  
"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's  
go over and watch the artillery."

## LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times, June 25, 1913.]  
THE SKY. Clear. Wind at 5 p.m. south-  
west; velocity, 10 miles. Thermometer:  
Highest, 72 deg.; lowest 60 deg. Forecast:  
Cloudy, unsettled weather Wednesday!  
Brisk southwest winds.

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# Which Is the Taller---Bess or Jack?

—Every child wants to be normally tall, wants to be normally developed in all ways.

—Such development is largely a question of food. And it isn't *how* much the child eats as it is *how nourishing* is the food they have.

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